# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9607. NEW YORK, SA UR AY, JANUARY 3, 1 63. PRICE THREE CENTS


## IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

### Terrific Battle Near Murfreesboro.

### The Rebel Centre Driven In and Their Intrenchments on Our Left Carried.

### TERRIBLE LOSS BY THE UNION FORCES.

### Our Troops Occupy Murfreesboro.

### NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

### The Union Generals Stanley, Rosseau and Palmer Wounded.

### The Rebel General Rains Killed and the Rebel General Cheatham Taken Prisoner.

### THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

### Sketches of the Generals in the Battle,

&c., &c., &c.

The news from Tennessee is of the highest importance. A great battle was fought at Murfreesboro on Wednesday last, the 31st ult., between the Union forces under General Rosecrans and the rebels under General Joe Johnston. See the latest telegrams and the accompanying map.

The movement of the Union forces commenced on Christmas Day, and the day following the whole army was in motion. The demonstration against Murfreesboro was made by General Rosecrans for the purpose of possessing sufficient country to feed his army while his communications in the rear were intercupted. It was ascertained that Morgan and Forrest were engaged in raids north and west, and that in consequence of their absence the rebels were badly off for cavalry. It was ascertained also that Murfreesboro was not fortified, and the moment being most favorable for an advance, General Rosecrans determined to take the field in person. The army was divided into three corps under Generals Crittenden, McCook, and Thomas. During the whole of Friday there was considerable skirmishing with the enemy, but the onward movement was not seriously opposed by the rebels. The whole rebel force appeared to fall back slowly, with the intention evidently of concentrating at Murfreesboro or some point in the neighborhood. [illegible] forces on the Nolinsville road, and there the rebels also retired before the Union troops.

On Saturday morning skirmishing became more serious and the enemy resisted with more than their usual energy. General McCook had a sharp brush with the rebels, one of his regiments—the One hundred and first Ohio—capturing a gun and caisson from a Georgia battery. The loss was trifling, and the troops behaved splendidly. The captured gun was taken from Grant at Shiloh, and belonged to Darden's rebel battery. General Crittenden lost two killed and twenty-seven wounded in his skirmishes. He succeeded, however, in killing and wounding a proportionate number of rebels and capturing thirty-six Alabama cavalry, and the bridges on Stewart's creek. During the day Generals Negley's and Rosecrans' divisions moved to the centre, leaving McCook on the right. On reaching Lytle's creek the enemy was found strongly posted in force, and there the Union troops rested for the night. General Rosecrans had gained his purpose thus far, and was in possession of a country rich in forage. There was considerable speculation during the night as to the probability of a general engagement on the morrow, and all sorts of rumors were afloat as to the number of the rebels and the disposition of their forces. It is estimated that General Rosecrans succeeded thus far in bagging about five hundred prisoners. The rebels wasted considerable ammunition during the skirmishing, while our troops were careful to reserve their fire until it could be made to tell. The weather was damp and the ground heavy, rendering the forward movement exceedingly tiresome; but the troops pushed forward in splendid style.

On Sunday, the 28th, nothing was accomplished—General Rosecrans not deeming it prudent to follow up the pursuit on that day, and the rebels not having the courage to attack him, the troops had a day of rest.

On Monday, the 29th, General Rosecrans ordered the entire army to push forward—General Thomas' corps on the right, General McCook's in the centre on the Nolinsville turnpike, and General Crittenden on the Murfreesboro road. The advance commenced just before daylight, and the troops manifested excellent spirits. General Jeff. C. Davis' division moved upon Murfreesboro in advance on the right, by way of the Bully Jack road, several miles north of Triune, where McCook was engaging Hardee. Generals Negley's and Rousseau's divisions of Thomas' corps occupied the centre, while General Crittenden moved down upon the left. Generals Wood's and Van Cleeve's divisions were right and left respectively, while Palmer's division was held as a reserve. On arriving at Stewart's creek a general engagement was anticipated, but, except a duel between Parson's Sixth United States artillery and a rebel battery about nine o'clock A. M., on the right of the Murfreesboro road, crossing the creek, nothing of any magnitude transpired. From ten to one o'clock all was quiet, our army crossing the creek from right to left without opposition.

At one o'clock the Union army was within six miles of Murfreesboro, on the direct pike, the troops pushing on in splendid style; McCook, with Davis', Sheridan's and Johnson's divisions on the right; Thomas, with Negley's and Rousseau's divisions in the centre, and Crittenden's, with Wood's and Van Cleeve's divisions in front, with Palmer on the left, as a reserve. It seemed marvellous that there was no opposition to our crossing at Stewart's creek; for the rebels could not have chosen a better position for bringing on a general engagement. At two o'clock a battle seemed certain; but, with the exception of a stray cannon shot and an occasional skirmish with the infantry, General Rosecrans' entire army got across Stewart's creek in safety. The troops were in excellent spirits, and the commander announced that he would establish his headquarters near Murfreesboro that evening. The rebels slowly retreated to Stone's river, within a short distance of Murfreesboro, where it was expected they would make a final stand. The weather was magnificent, and everything favored the advance.

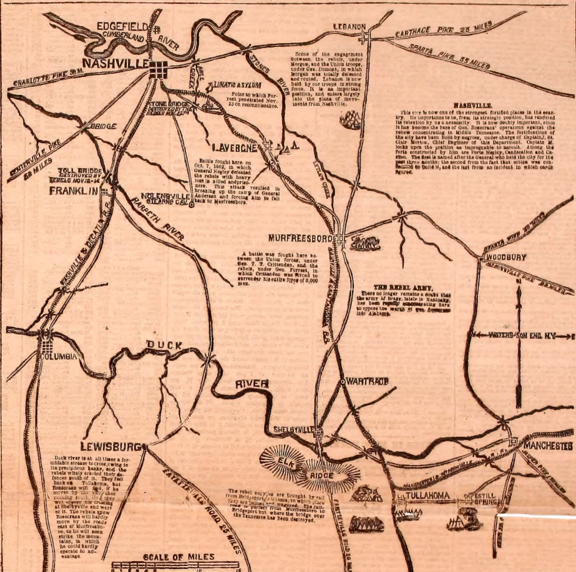
On Tuesday, the 30th, there was some skirmishing, and as the wind was blowing in the face of the enemy the advantage was in our favor. General Rosecrans was determined to pursue the enemy, even should he evacuate Murfreesboro, anticipating a battle at Shelbyville. General Crittenden reported the enemy drawn up in line of battle on the east side of Stone's river, menacing our army. General Rosecrans ordered him to form in line of battle two divisions in front, one in reserve and cover his flanks, and Generals Negley and Rousseau to close up.

General McCook also reported his corps to be at Wilkinson's creek, seven miles from Murfreesboro, and the enemy to be in line of battle from Murfreesboro to Franklin turnpike. It became evident that a great battle was to be fought, and that the morrow would decide the fate of Murfreesboro. The Union army was in good spirits, the advance being in full sight of the enemy and the village of Murfreesboro.

General Rosecrans was busy all day in making a proper disposition of his forces, and seeing that nothing was left undone to insure a victory to the Union arms on the following day.

# THE GREAT BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

## Scene of General Rosecrans' Battle Around Murfreesboro on Wednesday, December 31, 1862.




### The Rebel Army of the Southwest.

General Joseph Eggleston Johnston, Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

General Braxton Bragg Commanding.

George William Brent, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

George G. Garner, A. A. G.

RIGHT WING.

Located Dec. 8 at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk Commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky.

*First Brigade.*

Brigadier General Chalmers, of Mississippi.

Composed of four regiments, among them one from Georgia and two from Mississippi.

*Second Brigade.*

Composed of four regiments, among them the Fifth Kentucky, Colonel Thomas H. Hunt.

*Third Brigade.*

SECOND DIVISION.

Major General Frank Cheatham, of Tennessee.

*First Brigade.*

Brigadier General George Maney, of Tennessee.

Composed of

First regiment Tennessee Volunteers,

Thirty-eighth regiment Tennessee Volunteers,

and two others.

*Second Brigade.*

Brigadier General Donelson, of Tennessee,

Composed of

First regiment Confederate infantry,

Second regiment Confederate infantry,

Fourth regiment Confederate infantry,

and one other Tennessee regiment.

*Third Brigade.*

Brigadier General Stuart.

Four regiments, one of which is from Florida.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major General John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.

*First Brigade.*

Brigadier General Maxey, of Georgia.

*Second Brigade.*

Brigadier General William Preston, of Kentucky.

*Third Brigade.*

Brigadier General Roger Hanson, of Kentucky.

CENTRE.

Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith Commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier General Preston Smith.

Composed of three brigades, whose organization is not known.

SECOND DIVISION.

Organization not known—has three brigades.

THIRD DIVISION.

Organization not known—has three brigades.

LEFT WING.

Lieutenant General William J. Hardee Commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major General Withers, of Georgia.

Three brigades, one of which is composed of regulars.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major General R. W. Anderson, of Alabama.

Three brigades.

THIRD DIVISION.

Three brigades.

DETACHMENTS.

Tennessee conscripts.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major General Samuel R. Anderson.

*Brigade.*

Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow.

CAVALRY.

*First Brigade.*

Brigadier General Joseph H. Wheeler.

*Third Brigade.*

Brigadier General Forrest.

*Fourth Brigade.*

Brigadier General Stearns.

ESTIMATED FORCE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

| | |
|---|---|
| RIGHT WING. | |
| Major General Buckner | 5,000 |
| Major General Cheatham | 6,000 |
| Major General Breckinridge | 4,500 |
| CENTRE. | |
| Brigadier General Preston Smith | 6,000 |
| Second Division | 4,500 |
| Third Division | 4,500 |
| LEFT WING. | |
| Major General Withers | 6,000 |
| Major General Anderson | 6,000 |
| Third Division | 4,500 |
| DETACHMENTS. | |
| First Division Tennessee Conscripts | 4,000 |
| First Brigade Tennessee Conscripts, Pillow | 3,200 |
| CAVALRY. | |
| Brigadier General Wheeler | 2,000 |
| Brigadier General Forrest | 2,500 |
| Brigadier General Stearns | 5,800 |
| ARTILLERY. | |
| Estimated twenty-five batteries | 3,750 |
| Total rebel force | 62,750 |

## THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY STANTON.

The Secretary of War yesterday received the following advices:—

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2, 1863.

The following has just been received by telegraph from Cincinnati, dated

MURFREESBORO, January 1, 1863.

A terrible battle was fought yesterday. The latest from the field is up to noon.

The rebel centre had been broken, and things looked favorable.

The losses are reported to be enormous. Stanley, Rousseau and Palmer are wounded, and the rebels Cheatham and Rains are killed.

TELEGRAM TO THE PRESS.

NEAR MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31, 1862.

Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers.

General Anderson's troops suffered severely.

Majors Rosengarten and Ward are killed.

Generals Stanley, Rousseau and Palmer are wounded.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

General Thomas has just broken the rebel centre and *driven the enemy a mile.*

*We are advancing our whole line.*

Gen. Rosecrans is personally superintending the movements. One shot killed two of his staff officers.

The Fifteenth Wisconsin regiment has lost seven captains.

General Negley's artillery is still mowing the rebels in the centre.

General Crittenden's left wing has taken the intrenchments at Murfreesboro.

The rebel Generals Cheatham and Rains are killed.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1, 1863.

Gen. Rosecrans captured Murfreesboro on Tuesday morning, and now occupies it. *The rebels are retreating to Tullahoma.* [There is evidently some error in this announcement. None of the other despatches indicate even a battle on Tuesday.—ED. HERALD.]

The rebels made but little resistance, though Rosecrans lost the train of wagons following him, which was captured by the rebels under Col. Morgan, of Tennessee.

The startling reports which reached here about midnight, and caused considerable commotion throughout the city, of the approach of Forrest from the direction of Salt river, with a large body of cavalry, are entirely false.

TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL BOYLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2, 1863.

*General Rosecrans occupies Murfreesboro.*

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier General.

### Details of the Battle.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2, 1863.

The federals encountered the rebels on the 30th ult., near Stewart's creek. After heavy skirmishing, the rebels were driven back. We captured one hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number of rebels. Our loss was seventy killed and wounded.

At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renewed with great fury. Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Gen. Hardee.

After desperate fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, Gen. McCook retreated two miles. He soon rallied, and was driven back. At night he was four miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning.

The fight continued until ten o'clock P. M., at which time we had maintained our position.

The Union loss is very heavy.

KILLED.

Brigadier General Sill.

Lieutenant Colonel Garesche, Chief of General Rosecrans' staff.

Brigadier General Willick, of Indiana.

Colonel Kell, Second Ohio.

Colonel Shaffer, Acting Brigadier General.

Colonel Farmer, Fifteenth Kentucky.

Colonel Jones, Twenty-fourth Ohio.

Lieutenant Colonel Cotton, Sixth Kentucky.

Lieutenant Colonel Jones, Thirty-ninth Indiana.

Major Carpenter, Nineteenth regulars.

Major Rosengarten, of Philadelphia.

Captain Garrett, Nineteenth Illinois.

Colonel Carpenter, Eighteenth Wisconsin.

Lieut. Colonel McKee, Fifteenth Wisconsin.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier General E. M. Kirk, of Illinois.

Brigadier General Wood, of Indiana.

Brigadier General Van Cleve, of Minnesota.

Colonel Cassole, of Ohio.

Major General Rousseau, of Kentucky.

Lieut. Colonel Berry, Fifth Kentucky.

Major Slemmer, Sixteenth regulars.

Major King, Fifteenth regulars, and many others.

The Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois lost two-thirds, and the Fifteenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio over half their number. The One Hundred and First Ohio lost one hundred and twenty-five men; the Thirty-eighth Indiana about the same number.

The total killed and wounded is estimated at twenty-five hundred. The rebel loss exceeds ours.

The rebel General J. E. Rains was killed, and the rebel General Cheatham was wounded and taken prisoner.

We have captured five hundred prisoners.

The fight was renewed at three A. M. on January 1. The cannonading was heard at Nashville.

At ten A. M. General Wood's and General Van Cleve's divisions were in Murfreesboro, *driving the enemy, who were in full retreat.*

Three hundred prisoners reached Nashville at six o'clock P. M. on January 1, including the following commissioned officers:—Major J. J. Franklin, Thirtieth Arkansas; Captains W. E. Johnson and J. P. Eagle, Second Arkansas, and Captain S. C. Stone, 1st Tennessee cavalry.

Many buildings have been taken for hospital purposes. Great numbers of wounded are being brought in now.

The river has fallen eighteen inches on the shoals.

### Sketch of Murfreesboro.

Murfreesboro was, previous to the rebellion, a handsome post village, but it has, since 1861, suffered severely from the ravages of war. It is the capital of Rutherford county, Tenn., and is situated on the railroad running from Nashville to Charleston, S. C. It is thirty miles from Nashville, in an air line drawn in a southeasterly direction, and thirty-two miles by railroad. It is situated in a beautiful plain, surrounded by a fertile and healthy country. The Union University at this place was established in 1841 by the Baptists, and was at one time a very flourishing institution; but since the State went out of the Union the University began to decline, and has since failed altogether. There was also a female institute in the place, founded by the same religious body and under their direction, but, like the University, its glory has long since fled. There were five churches in the village and a bank building; and at the beginning of 1860 two newspapers were published in the place, and had a fair circulation. For ten years—viz: from 1817 to 1827—Murfreesboro was the capital of the State; but in the latter year the State House was consumed by fire, and the capital removed to Nashville. The county of Rutherford is situated in the central part of the State, and has an area of six hundred square miles, or three hundred and eighty-four thousand miles. It is intersected by Stone's river, which is an affluent of the Cumberland. The surface of the country is agreeably diversified, the soil highly productive, well watered and extensively cultivated. The country is intersected by the Nashville, Chattanooga and Charleston Railroad, and the population in 1860 was 27,918, of whom 12,984 were slaves. In 1850 the population was 29,122, showing a loss in ten years.

### Sketch of General Rosecrans.

Major General William Starke Rosecrans was born in Kingston township, Delaware county, Ohio, on the 6th of December, 1819. His parents were Crandal Rosecrans, whose ancestors were originally from Amsterdam, Holland, and Jemima Hopkins; the former a native of Wyoming Valley, Pa., who emigrated to Ohio in 1808; the latter a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution. The early years of the present General were passed in close application to his studies, so that at the age of eighteen he was well fitted for his appointment as cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1838. He graduated with high honors in 1842, being third in mathematics and fifth in general merit, in a class of fifty six, numbering many distinguished competitors. He entered the corps of engineers as brevet second lieutenant on the 1st of July 1842, and served that year at Fortress Monroe as first assistant, under command of Lieutenant Colonel R. E. De Russey. He was ordered to duty at West Point in 1843, as Assistant Professor of Engineering. About this period he was united in marriage at St John's church, in this city, to Miss E. A. Hegeman, only daughter of Adrian Hegeman, the noted jurist. In 1844 he was detailed as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. In 1845–7 he served as Assistant and First Assistant Professor of Engineering, and had charge of the department while Captain Swift served in Mexico, and was also for nine months Post Quartermaster. He was ordered to Newport in 1847, and there took charge of the fortifications and the reconstruction of a large military wharf which had previously been destroyed during a storm. This duty devolved upon him on account of his recognized ability as an engineer, and was then looked upon as a decided compliment. He remained there until 1852. In 1852–3 he was charged with the survey of New Bedford and Providence harbors and Taunton river, and in April, 1854, was ordered to report for duty to the Secretary of the Navy, in the Bureau of Docks and Yards, then assigned as constructing engineer, at Washington Navy Yard until November, 1853, when, on account of ill health, he felt compelled to resign his position and tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis. The resignation was not accepted, from a desire to retain so valuable an officer in the service, and a leave of absence was granted, with the understanding that at its termination if the resignation was insisted upon, it would be accepted; which was subsequently done in April, 1854. From that date to June, 1855, General Rosecrans occupied an office in Cincinnati, as consulting engineer and architect. In June 1855, he was appointed superintendent of works and president of the Cannel Coal Company, which, with other parties, were engaged in building locks, dams, &c., in Western Virginia, and gave great satisfaction, but relinquished his position to assume control of the Cincinnati Coal Oil Company, then making preparations for an extensive business, in which he was deeply concerned. When General McClellan was appointed, he at once selected General Rosecrans as his aid and acting Chief Engineer with the rank of Major. The Legislature of Ohio then purposely created the office of Chief Engineer of the State, which was intended for General Rosecrans and accepted by him. On the 10th of June, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Dennison Colonel in the 23d regiment Ohio Volunteers, and was sent upon a mission to Washington city to arrange for the maintenance and payment of the Ohio contingent forces. On the 20th of June he was nominated by the President a Brigadier General in the regular army, a promotion universally acknowledged to be as rapid as it was deserved.

When the advance into Western Virginia was made General Rosecrans was entrusted with a brigade, composed of the following regiments—The Eighth and Tenth Indiana, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Ohio, and placed in command at Parkersburg. Here he was particularly noted for his energy of character and competence for command.

He afterwards proceeded to Clarksburg, thence to Buckhannon, and on the 12th of July fought the memorable battle of Rich Mountain, succeeding in achieving a disastrous defeat for the rebels. In this battle he cut a passage nine miles through the woods, and coming upon the enemy's rear, after a desperate fight of an hour and a half, completely routed them, capturing all they had, and taking many officers, as well as privates, prisoners. The rebels numbered about two thousand, under General Pegram, who was soon after obliged to surrender himself a prisoner of war. Subsequently General Rosecrans drove the rebel Generals Wise and Floyd out of Western Virginia, and captured their effects.

McClellan being called to the head of our army of the Potomac the 22d of July, General Rosecrans immediately took his place in command of the Army of Western Virginia, being appointed the 24th of July. On the 1st of August General Rosecrans telegraphed to the War Department at Washington that the Valley of the Kanawha was freed from rebels, and his forces had captured one thousand muskets, a quantity of ammunition, &c. On the 10th of September he routed Floyd, who had sixteen pieces of artillery and five or six thousand men at Carnifex Ferry, and again rid his department of rebels.

When General Fremont took charge of the Mountain Department, General Rosecrans, wishing more active employment, was first placed in command of General Blenker's division of the Army of the Potomac, but was afterwards ordered to the Southwest, and with the rank of Major General of Volunteers, dating from March 21, 1862, placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, otherwise known as the Third Division of the District of West Tennessee, under General Grant. His headquarters was located at Corinth. On the 19th and 20th of September, 1862, he fought and won the battle of I-u-k-a, Miss., and on the 3d and 4th of October he also fought and won the battles at Corinth. On the 5th he replied to the rebel General Van Dorn's flag of truce, that he made ample provision for the burial of the "Confederate dead." After the battle of Perryville he was ordered to supersede Gen. Buell, and issued his farewell address at Corinth on the 25th of October, 1862. So rapidly did he move that on the 30th of October he assumed command of his new department of the Cumberland at Louisville, Ky., and announced his staff. He at once began organizing and moving his army southward, and on the 5th of November, at Bowling Green, he announced its complete organization into three grand divisions under Generals Thomas, McCook and Crittenden. He issued peremptory orders correcting abuses and summarily punished officers when such occurred—the President having invested him with full power. Finding independent sutlers a nuisance, he, on November 27, dismissed them under heavy penalties if they again appeared within his lines. His reply to Gen. Bragg relative to the robbery of the Hartsville prisoners was sharp and pertinent, and will long be remembered. On the 25th of December, 1862, he took the field and moved his army rapidly upon Murfreesboro, the present result of which movement we now record. Major General Rosecrans is about five feet eight inches high, firmly built, his shape displaying his German origin; his motions are quick, his mind almost intuitive. His age is about forty-two. His face is weather worn, but bears a warm, cordial style, which never leaves it. When conversing he looks you square in the face. There is no air of superiority in his manner; he approaches you as a friend, talks to you as a friend, and bids you good day as a friend. His orders to officers are given with a pleasant recognition of their rights. He cannot but be popular; it is constitutional. He has now a big job on his hands; but it will be done in a soldierly manner.

### The Staff of General Rosecrans.

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|---|---|
| A. Adj Gen. and Chief of Staff | Lieut. Col. J. P. Garesche. |
| Acting Asst. Adjt. General | Major W. C. Goddard. |
| Act. Asst. Adjutant General | Major W. H. Sidell. |
| Acting Asst. Insp'r Generals | Lieut. Col. J. C. Ducat. Capt. J. C. Peterson. |
| Inspector of Cavalry | Lieut. Col. W. P. Hepburn. |
| Inspector of Artillery | Capt. J. H. Gilman. |
| Chief of Artillery | Col. Jas. Barnett. |
| Judge Advocate | Major Ralston Skinner. |
| Chief Engineer | Capt. J. H. C. Morton. |
| Chief Topograph'l Engineers | Capt. A. Michler. |
| Acting Chief Commissary | Capt. Samuel Simmons. |
| Acting Chief Quartermaster | Capt. J. W. Taylor. |
| Ordnance Officer | Lieut. T. Edson. |
| Medical Director | Surgeon Robert Murray. |
| Medical Inspector | Surgeon A. H. Thruston. |
| Provost Marshal General | Capt. W. M. Wiles. |
| Chief of Courier Lines | Capt. Elmer Otis. |
| Aids | Capt. Chas. R. Thompson. Lieut. Byron Kirby. |
| Volunteer Aid | Capt. R. S. Thoms. |

### Sketch of General McDowell McCook.

Major General A. McDowell McCook was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, April 22, 1831, was appointed to West Point in 1848, and graduated in 1852. He was appointed brevet second lieutenant to the Third infantry, and ordered to the Department of New Mexico. He took an active part in all the prominent Indian campaigns in that department up to February, 1858, when he was ordered to West Point, where he served as principal assistant instructor in infantry tactics, and also in the art of war, until the fall of Sumter. He then applied for permission to take the field, and was ordered to his native State to muster in volunteers for the three months' service. On his thirtieth birthday he was elected and commissioned colonel of the First Ohio volunteers. He commanded this regiment at the battle of Bull run, where it formed part of Schenck's brigade. He returned to Ohio with the regiment, mustered it out of service, and recruited it again at Dayton, Ohio. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers September 3, 1861, and ordered to Kentucky. He has four brothers in the army, a fifth having been murdered by guerillas and a sixth killed at the battle of Bull run. Since he has been in this part of the country he participated in the advance through Tennessee, fought

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

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## INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

### Arrival of the United States Steam Transport S. R. Spaulding.

### Guerilla Attack on a Mississippi Steamer.

### Address of General Butler to the People of New Orleans.

### The Amenities of European Warfare.

### "A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER."

### Important Address of General Banks on Emancipation.

### SKETCHES OF GENERAL BUTLER'S STAFF.

### THEIR ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

&c., &c., &c.

The United States steam transport S. R. Spaulding, Captain S. Howes, arrived at this port on Thursday from New Orleans, whence she sailed on the 24th ult.

She brings as passengers Major General Butler and staff, and a number of officers attached to General Butler's command.

Annexed is a list of the passengers by the Spaulding:—

Major General Butler; Major Geo. C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Col. J. N. Shaffer, Chief Quartermaster; Colonel J. N. Turner, Chief Commissary; Surgeon Charles McCormick, Medical Director; Captain Geo. A. Kensel, Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Kinsman, Aid-de-camp; Major Jos. M. Bell, Captain P. Haggerty, Aid-de-camp; Captain R. S. Davis, Aid-de-camp; Captain A. F. Puffer, Aid-de-camp; Lieutenant H. C. Clarke, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Fred Martin, Aid-de-camp.

Also the following officers and other passengers:—

Col. J. W. McMillan, twenty-first regiment Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. C. M. Whelden, Thirty-first regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; Major W. H. Clemence, Chief of Police, New Orleans; Capt. H. L. Sturgis, Captain of Port, New Orleans; Capt. E. Choate, Second regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. H. Pickman, Assistant Surgeon —— Volunteers; Lieutenant J. Cushing, Thirty-first regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; W. Harrall, Mrs. B. F. Butler, Mrs. G. C. Strong and child, Mrs. W. W. Harrall, W. H. Bossell, W. W. Smith, William Trowbridge and Gilman F. Jones, Quartermaster's Department; W. G. Miller, Edw. E. Foster, Eben Kimball and C. F. Whitney, Commissary's Department; F. C. Taylor, James J. Monroe, H. J. Winson, P. W. Flynn, Miles O'Reilly, C. C. Melcher, Peter Brohach, Emile H. Brie, H. H. Bennett.

In promulgating the President's proclamation of emancipation General Banks issued the following address to the people of Louisiana:—

GENERAL BANKS' ADDRESS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1862.

In order to correct public misapprehensions and misrepresentations, for the instruction of the troops of this department, and the information of all parties in interest, official publication is herewith made of the proclamation by the President of the United States relating to the subject of emancipation. In the examination of this document it will be observed:—

1. That it is the declaration of a purpose only, the full execution of which is contingent upon an official designation by the President, to be made on the 1st day of January next, of the States and parts of States, if any, which are to be affected by its provisions.

2. That the fact that any State is represented in good faith in the Congress of the United States, is conclusive evidence, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, that such State and the people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States.

3. That the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the proclamation respecting representation.

4. That pecuniary aid to States not in rebellion, which may hereafter provide for immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere, and the compensation of all citizens who have remained loyal "for all losses by acts of the United States, including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

It is manifest that the changes suggested therein, and which may hereafter be established, do not take effect within this State on the 1st of January prox., nor at any precise period which can now be designated; and I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition or degree—soldiers, citizens or slaves—to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations of whatever character will be for the present suspended. Provost marshals ...

### Loss of Another Ship of the Banks Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2, 1863.

The ship before reported ashore near Hog Island, Chesapeake Bay, is the International, one of the vessels of the Banks Expedition, with government stores on board. Assistance has been sent from Old Point, but she will probably prove a total loss.

### Disaster to the Steamship Caledonia.

BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1863.

The British steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow via Portland, for New York, went ashore night of the 31st ult., on Peaked Hill bar, Cape Cod. She is hard and fast.

BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1863.

The steamship Caledonia is full of water. Her cargo is floating out. An effort will be made at low tide to save the cargo. The sea is very heavy and the ship labors very badly.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2—6 P. M.

The money market is very easy at 5 a 6 per cent, few of the brokers paying more than the former rate. Demand notes advanced to 129 this morning, in sympathy with gold. Debt certificates continue to fluctuate between 96 a ¾.

The expected movement in gold, based on the prevailing expectation of further issues of legal tender notes, commenced to-day. Gold rose at the public board, at one P. M., to 134¾, sold at 134⅞ in the afternoon, and closed at 134½ bid. Exchange advanced to 147 a 148, and at the close of the day drawers were unwilling to name a rate. The amount of business done was small. The amount of gold which is being disbursed by the general and State governments for interest money cannot fall far short of ten million dollars, and it would not be surprising if the market showed some sign of weakness in consequence.

The stock market continues active and excited, and prices continue to advance. The public are evidently becoming interested in the market, and the "green back fever" promises to become general. At the morning board to-day a large amount of business was done, and prices were all higher than on Wednesday. Bonds of all descriptions were in active request. The bonds of the Northwestern, both issues, were 1½ per cent higher. The Fort Wayne thirds rose 2 per cent. These thirds are selling at only 16 per cent above the common stock, while Erie preferred is 33 per cent above Erie common, and Southern guaranteed 41 per cent above Southern old. At the one P. M. session of the public board the market was extremely buoyant. Missouris sold at 65 per cent—an advance of 7 per cent since Wednesday. Government 7.30 notes were ⅛ per cent higher, on a rumor that a new issue of currency would preclude all attempts to negotiate a loan. All the railway shares were higher. Comparing the prices with those of Wednesday afternoon, we note an advance of 2 per cent in Central, 2 in Erie old, 2 in Erie preferred, 1⅛ in Harlem preferred, ¾ in Michigan Central, ⅛ in Southern old, ¾ in guaranteed, 1 in Illinois, 1¾ in Galena, ⅝ in Rock Island, 1⅝ in Fort Wayne stock, 1 per cent in Pacific Mail, and 1 in Toledo. A large purchase of Cumberland was made at an advance of 1 per cent. We learn that the company has got fairly to work again, and the present high price of coal will doubtless affect its prosperity materially. The other coal stocks have advanced 10 per cent withi[illegible]nth, and are very firmly held. Erie and Rock Island are both extremely active. Nothing has transpired officially with regard to the dividend on Erie preferred; but it is taken for granted in the street that seven per cent will be paid very shortly. The official statement of the Rock Island shows a surplus of 5⅛ per cent on the stock after payment of the dividend. The Michigan Southern is the only one of the Western companies which has not either declared or intimated a readiness to declare a winter dividend. As it is known, however, that the ...

## FIRES IN NEW YORK.

### Extensive Fire in Fulton Street—Another Cracker Bakery Burned Down—Loss About $150,000—Six Buildings Destroyed, &c.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in the cracker bakery of J. T. Wilson, No. 73 Fulton street, extending through to Gold, and on that street known as No. 66. The alarm was given and the firemen [illegible] promptly at the premises; but, owing to the dry condition of the woodwork of the building, the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the entire edifice was wrapped in flames.

The fury with which the fire burned created apprehensions for the adjoining property. The exempt firemen and the steam fire engines were sent for, but, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, six buildings were destroyed before the fire was subdued. A colored boy, called "Gus," who worked for Mr. Wilson, has not been seen since the fire. Fears are entertained that he has been burned to death.

Had the firemen been compelled to depend upon the hand engines, the entire block would in all probability have been destroyed. At large fires like this the efficiency of steam fire engines are fully proved, and much labor to the firemen saved.

The following is a list of the buildings and occupants, with probable loss, as far as ascertained, up to this time:—

FULTON STREET.

No. 73, extending back and through to No. 66 Gold street, occupied by J. T. Wilson as a government cracker bakery, totally destroyed; loss on stock about $35,000; insured for $39,500; loss on machinery and fixtures about $13,000; insured for $15,000; loss on building $8,000, insured.

Mrs. Cameron occupied one of the upper floors of the front building of No. 73 as a dwelling, loss $500; insured for $500. Bloom and Smith, printers, occupied the second floor, loss $5,000; insured for $3,100 in Tradesmen's Insurance Company.

No. 71, first floor occupied by A. E. Gibbard, coffee and spice mill, loss $1,500; insured for $2,000 in the Kings County Insurance Company. Building owned by H. R. Waddington, loss $6,000; insured as follows: Brooklyn, $1,000; Kings County, $2,000, and Hamilton, $3,000.

No. 67, occupied by Rynner & Boyce, coffee and spice mill, loss $1,000, insured for $27,000 as follows:—Brooklyn, $3,000; Mercantile, $3,000; East River, $3,000; Mechanics' & Traders', $3,000; Columbia, $3,000; Relief, $3,000; Pacific, $3,000; Brevoort, $3,000; Fireman's Fund, $3,000. The building is damaged about $100; insured for $5,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

No. 75.—Occupied by Dacorsi & Manari, dealers in imported fruits. Loss about $18,000. Insured for $15,000, as follows: Brooklyn $2000; Insurance Company of North America, $4,500; Park $2,000; Mechanics' and Trader's $2,500; Union Mutual $4,500. Building totally destroyed. Loss $8,000, said to be insured.

No. 69.—First floor, clothing store, G. W. Hood. Loss by water, about $1000, insured for $4,500, in the Beekman and another company.

Upper part, Fehrens & Albrecht, drawing instrument makers. Loss $1,000 insured for $1,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

GOLD STREET.

No. 59—Occupied by King & McMann, steam pipe fitting, &c. Loss about $2,000; insured for $6,000 in the City of New Haven, City of Hartford and Merchants, of Hartford insurance companies.

Building No. 56, totally destroyed. Loss $4,000; insured for $4,500, in the East River Insurance Company.

Buildings Nos. 58 and 60 are damaged about $500; insured for $3,000, in the National Insurance Company.

BEEKMAN STREET.

No. 69.—Dudley & Stafford, druggists, damage $500. Insured for $25,000. No. 71 is only slightly damaged.

No. 73.—First floor, Wm. B. Richards, glass dealer; loss, $600; insured in Niagara Insurance Company. Upper part, dwelling of M. C. Fordham, damage about $300; insured for $600 in the Montauk Insurance Company. Building damaged about $1,000; insured.

No. 75.—Boarding house, kept by Elizabeth Hermans; loss about $4,000; insured for $2,500 in Continental Insurance Company. Building owned by A. Livingston; loss $1,500; insured for $3,000 in the Eagle Insurance Company.

No. 77.—G. W. Woodward, steam pumps, fittings, &c.; loss $25,000; insured for $30,000. Building owned by E. Dano, totally destroyed; loss $8,000, insured. Also J. Arnaboldi, thermometer maker; loss $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the Harmony Insurance Company. The building is owned by J. W. Dodd. It is damaged about $1,500; fully insured.

No. 77.—J. M. Whitfield, plumber, loss $1,500, insured. Also, Hafferty & McHugh, dealers in corks, loss $6,000; insured for $8,750 on stock and fixtures as follows:—Brooklyn, $2,625; Phenix, $2,625; Beekman, $1,000; Firemen's Trust, $500. Loss on building $6,000, insured.

No. 79—Basement, Smith Ely, cane and rattan dealer, loss $10,000; insured for $16,000. First floor, John C. Ely, paper dealer; loss $10,000; insured for $7,500. Second and third floors, Leonard Scott & Co., publishers; loss $7,000; insured for $7,000—New York Equitable, $2,000; Kings County, $3,000; in North Western and Central Park, $1,000.

### Fire in Church Street.

About ten o'clock on Thursday night a fire occurred in the basement of building 168 Church street, occupied by James Ragan. Loss about $50; no insurance. Cause of fire unknown. The building is damaged about $50.

### Fire in Grand Street.

About seven o'clock Friday morning a fire originated in ...

MUTTON.—Roasting pieces, 10c. a 11c. per lb.; chops, 12c.; forequarters, 6c. a 8c.; hindquarters, 8c. a 10c.

PORK.—Fresh, 10c. per lb.; shoulders, 8c. a 10c.; hams, 12c.; bacon, 10c. a 12c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, 10c. a 16c.; chickens, 9c. a 12c.; ducks, 11c. a 14c.; quails, $2 a $2 50 per doz.; rabbits, 31c. per pair; venison, 12c. a 14c. per lb.

FISH.—Cod, haddock and flounders, 6c. per lb.; halibut (scarce), 10c. a 14c.; Boston mackerel, 16c. a 18c.; oysters, 62c. a $1 50 per hundred.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 16c. a 18c. per half peck; cauliflowers, 12c. a 37c. each; Boston marrow squash, 14c. a 25c. each; spinach, 12c. a half peck; celery, 8c. a 10c. per bunch; cabbage, 6c. a 8c. a head; sweet potatoes, 20c. per half peck.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Butter, 18c. a 28c. per lb.; cheese, 10c. a 30c.; eggs, 25c. per doz.; lard, 10c. a 12c. per lb.

## POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION—HEADQUARTERS 932 Broadway.—An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

LUKE F. COZANS, President.

JAMES A. CAROLIN, HENRY W. ALLEN, Secretaries.

MOZART HALL, SEVENTEENTH WARD.—AT A PRIMARY election, held, in pursuance of the call of the Mozart General Committee, on Friday evening, January 2, 1863, the following ticket was elected as delegates from the Seventeenth ward to the Mozart General Committee, viz:—Luke F. Cozans, John Pyne, Thomas Sullivan, Richard Hannah, P. McGrane, Thomas Kane, F. Higgins, C. Burns, J. N. Reynolds, J. Burkhart, D. M. O'Brien, O. Murphy, J. D. Hunt, D. J. Tucker, Thomas McCormick, B. P. Woods, M. Hahn, J. Macgregor, Thomas McGuire.

JOHN PYNE, PHILIP J. COZANS, THOS. SULLIVAN, Inspectors.

MOZART HALL, FIRST WARD.—MEMBERS GENERAL Committee, 1863.

First district—Michael Halpin.
Second district—Edward Brooke.
Third district—John E. Enright.
Fourth district—Patrick Callaghan.
Fifth district—Patrick Lynch.

JAMES MURPHY, WM. TROY, TERANCE McGUIRE, Inspectors.

THIRD WARD, MOZART HALL.—MEMBERS OF THE General Committee, 1863.

First District ........ Patrick Kerrin
Second District ........ Benjamin Ray
Third District ........ Edward B. Heath
Fourth District ........ James McClusky

WM. O'KEEFE, D. M. ROCHE, EDW. B. HEATH, Inspectors.

12TH WARD.—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION OF THE national democratic party (Mozart Hall), of the Twelfth ward, held last evening, pursuant to the call of the ...

## FINANCIAL.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND CLAIM OFFICE. BACK PAY, PRIZE AND BOUNTY MONEYS collected and CASHED; PENSIONS procured, and discharged soldiers approved pay claims CASHED, by EDWARD BISSELL, U. S. Claims Agent, and late Purser U. S. Navy, 2[illegible] Broadway, corner Chambers street, New York.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, DEC. 18, 1862.— Pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council of the city of Buffalo, passed by virtue of the power given by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled, "An Act to Authorize the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to Borrow Money," passed February 2, 1862, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, in the city of Buffalo, until the 31st day of December, 1862, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purchase of the bonds of said city, for the sum of thirty-two thousand dollars ($32,000), with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the city of New York; said bonds to be for one thousand dollars each, and to bear date on the 1st day of January, 1863, and the principal payable at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., as follows:—

$10,000 on the 1st day of January, 1868.
$10,000 on the 1st day of January, 1873.
$12,000 on the 1st day of January, 1883.

Said bonds will be negotiated to the person or persons offering the highest premium above par for said bonds, or any of them. WM. G. FARGO, Mayor.
F. M. Vossburgh, Comptroller.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau streets New York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER OF Pine and Nassau streets, New York, issue circular notes and letters of credit for travellers, available in all the cities of the world; also mercantile credits, for use in Europe, China and California.

DISCHARGED ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS' ACcounts adjusted and cashed. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, 39 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent, payable on and after Thursday, the 8th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall street.
HENRY T. BROWNE, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 2, 1863.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 Broadway; New York, Jan. 2, 1863. Twenty-third dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual seven per cent dividend, free of government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS Jr., Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL THE INCORPORATED city companies bought and sold.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
39 Nassau street, corner of Liberty street.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES, ISSUED for first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the bondholders agreement as altered, modified and amended, upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned Chairman of Trustees of associated creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at room No. 9, 23 William street. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
New York, Dec. 29, 1862.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds—Office of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, Jeffersonville, Ind., December 1, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that this company will redeem, on the second day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New York city, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this company and the holders of said mortgage bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and endorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid. J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 283 Bowery.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on $1,000 and under; 5 per cent per annum on sums over that amount. A dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after January 20.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal.
All amounts deposited on or before January 20, will draw interest from the 1st. CHAS. PECK, President.
Jas. P. Haight, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIDEND AT THE rate of six per cent (free from government tax) on deposits of $500 and under, and of five per cent on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after Wednesday, Jan. 21, at No. 1 Third avenue.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD AVENUE.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD Company, Dec. 27, 1862.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, a dividend of four per cent, free of government tax was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on Friday, Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d prox.
JAMES J. DAY, President.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—INTEREST ON BONDS of Yuba county, California, due January 1, 1863, payable in the city of New York, will be paid on and after that date, in current funds, upon presentation at the American [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

$125,000 TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST on bond and mortgage on productive real estate in this city, and at 6½ per cent interest in the city of Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, in the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, 66 Wall street.

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

ANY PERSON WITH A SCIENTIFIC MIND, WITH some experience in public speaking, wishing to get into a very pleasant and lucrative business, and who is able to invest $200 or $300 in an invention calculated for giving illustrations in geography, astronomy, geology, &c., will please call on or address E. Bacon, 646 Broadway, second floor, rear room.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WILLIAM TAPSCOTT has this day associated in business with him his sons George Lethbridge Tapscott and William Western Tapscott, under the firm of Tapscott, Brothers & Co., in New York, and Wm. Tapscott & Co., at Liverpool, England, for the purpose of continuing a General Shipping, Commission, Exchange and Passenger Business at 86 South street, as carried on for the last twenty-five years.
The firm of Tapscott & Co. will cease from and after this date.
WM. TAPSCOTT.
GEO. L. TAPSCOTT.
New York, Dec. 31, 1862. WM. W. TAPSCOTT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS day associated with himself Mr. A. Soher, and the business will be in future conducted under the name and style of B. MORRISON & CO.
It will, as formerly, embrace the exchange, banking, specie and stock business, in all its branches, at 17 Nassau street.
New York, January 1, 1863. B. MORRISON & CO.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE Mr. Albert T. Hamilton has an interest in our firm, which will hereafter be known as
SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO.
New York, January 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NEW YORK, JAN. 1, 1863.—Mr. Edward F. Patchen becomes a member of our firm this day. T. KETCHAM & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO copartnership my brother, J. Warburton King. The business will be conducted under the name of H. & J. W. KING. HEZEKIAH KING.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Mr. Hermann A. Schleicher has withdrawn from our firm, and ceases to be a member thereof from this date. He will hereafter sign the firm's name only in liquidation. HERMANN BOKER & CO.
Dated New York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Howland & Aspinwall expiring this day by its own limitation, its dependencies will be liquidated by a new house under the same firm.
MEREDITH HOWLAND.
J. LLOYD ASPINWALL.
GARDINER G. HOWLAND.
New York, January 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—A copartnership has this day been formed under the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, terminating Jan[illegible]

[illegible]

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, Three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—

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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVIII ......................... No. 3



AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BACHELOR OF ARTS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—FAIRY CIRCLE—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—BARNEY THE BARON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BLONDETTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STAR SPANGLED BANNER—ROBERT MACAIRE—CASTILIAN BANDIT—KIRKA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROBBERS OF THE PYRENEES—RED GNOME—CAPT. KYD.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—JEAN DE PARIS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—DRIESBACH'S PERFORMING BEARS—GIANT GIRL, &c., at all hours. JEWESS OF FRANKFORT—Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DINORAH.

BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS, Palace of Music, Fourteenth street.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN ARENA, Raymond street.—ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.


**New York, Saturday, January 3, 1863.**

## THE SITUATION.

The President has issued his confirmatory emancipation proclamation, declaring all the slaves free henceforth and forever in the disloyal States and certain parts of States still in rebellion. The total number of slaves declared free by this document is 3,119,397, and those still held in bondage by reason of the loyalty of their masters number 830,000. The new State of Western Virginia has been [illegible] formally recognised by the President, and is, therefore, exempt from the anathema of the proclamation.

General Butler arrived here yesterday from New Orleans. Before leaving the latter place he issued an address to the citizens, in which he very forcibly enumerates all the advantages which accrued to the city and its population during his command. The points are somewhat similar to those embodied in his farewell address to the army, already published.

General Rosecrans has been making a brilliant movement in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, Tenn. He fought a terrific battle on Wednesday and Thursday, in which both sides lost heavily. Three of our Generals—Palmer, Stanley and Rousseau—were wounded, together with many field officers, and Majors Ward and Rosengarten were killed. The rebels are said to have lost Generals Cheatham and Rains. The centre of the enemy's line was broken at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and their troops were driven back a mile. General Rosecrans superintended the battle in person, and had two members of his staff killed. A despatch from General Boyle yesterday states that General Rosecrans then occupied Murfreesboro. A telegram received late last night says that the battle was renewed again yesterday. The fight of Wednesday was resumed on Thursday, and the enemy were driven clear out of Murfreesboro and the place occupied by our troops. The loss on our side is put down at 3,500; that of the enemy is still greater. Several prisoners were captured. The result of yesterday's conflict has not yet reached us.

We give a map of the locality of this battle to-day, together with sketches of the prominent officers engaged.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Rappahannock. It was stated that General Stuart, with his rebel cavalry, had got safely back across the river, near Warrenton. It was said that General Averill pursued him. General Burnside returned to his command yesterday morning after a visit to Washington, and was immediately called upon by the chiefs of his divisions. Several negroes came into the camp yesterday, and were received in accordance with the President's emancipation proclamation.

Further particulars of the movements of the rebel guerilla Morgan in Kentucky have reached us and are published to-day. His defeat at Rolling Fork appears to be complete. He was compelled to fly precipitately, leaving his ammunition and provisions behind him. On reaching the neighborhood of Lebanon he was attacked by the Twelfth Kentucky regiment of infantry, and severely handled. At last accounts he was making towards Columbia as rapidly as possible, while the Union troops, under General Reynolds, were hastening from Glasgow, hoping to intercept him in the vicinity of Greensburg.

Despatches from Cairo state that the gunboats of General Sherman's expedition which went up the Yazoo river were fired upon by a rebel battery about twenty miles up, and that the Benton was struck sixteen times.

The rebel guerillas have had two severe checks in Kentucky and Tennessee within a few days. They were badly whipped at Elk Forks, Tenn., by Major Foley, of the Kentucky cavalry, losing thirty men killed, seventeen wounded, and over fifty captured, with all their equipage. Major Stevens, with a portion of the Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry, came upon a large body of the enemy in the eastern part of Powell county, Ky., on the 26th, and drove them in confusion into the woods and mountain gorges.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The United States steam transport S. R. Spaulding arrived at this port yesterday from New Orleans, bringing as passengers Major General Butler and staff. Mrs. Butler also accompanied her husband. We give the latest news from the Crescent City in the letters of our correspondents, and the eloquent and spirited valedictory of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Gulf.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that Governor Robinson, of Kentucky, issued a circular letter to the members of the Legislature, asking for their views on the President's emancipation proclamation, and the answers received indicate that fully two-thirds are in favor of taking the State out of the Union if the proclamation is enforced. The Legislature will meet on Monday, and it is said that Governor Robinson's Message will urge a separation. The correspondent says the State militia will go with the South, and that Humphrey Marshall has stationed himself at Mount Sterling to receive them.

The rebel banks in Virginia had together less than seven hundred thousand dollars in specie on the 12th of December. This was the basis of a circulation of over three and a half millions.

The rumor that Major General Butler is to have an important command is believed in Washington to be true.

The Chicago *Times* (copperhead) justifies Jeff. Davis' retaliatory proclamation.

The Banks Expedition Investigating Committee have concluded their labors in this city and returned to Washington, to prepare their report in time for the meeting of the Senate on Monday next.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday morning a resolution was offered requesting the Mayor to memorialize the State Legislature to increase the salaries of the incoming members of the Common Council to $2,000 per annum. An amendment was offered to make the sum $5,000, and after some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities. A resolution of concurrence was unanimously adopted to donate the sum of $1,500 to the Woman's Prison Association. The majority report of the Committee on Railroads directing the Corporation Counsel to proceed against the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, to recover the legal penalties for running several cars without license, was taken up and adopted. A resolution to appropriate the sum of $1,000 to procure a portrait of Gen. McClellan was lost for want of a constitutional vote. It was afterwards reconsidered and laid over. The Board then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

On Thursday night, between eight and nine o'clock, another cracker bakery was destroyed by fire, at No. 73 Fulton street, carrying with it five other buildings, involving a loss of upwards of $150,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance. This makes the third bakery destroyed by fire within a month employed for the baking of bread under government contract. It is supposed the fires were caused by over heating the ovens.

The new General Committee for 1863 of Tammany Hall, held an exciting session last evening in the old wigwam. There were contested delegations for three wards—the Fifth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth. The Fifth and Nineteenth were settled [illegible] delegations were referred to a special committee. The following permanent officers were elected:—William M. Tweed, Chairman, and Messrs. Hardy and Rollins, secretaries.

The stock and gold markets were very active and buoyant yesterday. Railway stocks advanced from ½ to 2 per cent all round, and were in demand up to the close. State securities were also higher. Missouris rose 7 per cent on the emancipation project. Gold advanced to 135, closing at 134⅝ bid. Exchange rose to 147 a 148. The money market was easy at 5 a 6 per cent.

Cotton was purchased yesterday to the extent of 1,200 bales, the market closing buoyant at 68c. for middling. Flour advanced 5c. a 10c., wheat and corn 1c., with an improved inquiry for each. Provisions were in fair demand, especially bacon and lard; prices were steady. Groceries were quiet, as were also hemp, fish, fruit, hides, leather, metals, oils, seeds, spices, tobacco, wool and naval stores. There was a fair business transacted in hay and hops, which were firm. Whiskey was a trifle higher, but not active. The dry goods trade was more animated. Freights were more active.

### The Emancipation Proclamation—The Last Card of the Abolition Programme.

The confirmatory emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln is before our readers. It declares all the slave population now, henceforward "and forever free" in the following named States and parts of States, to wit:—

| *States.* | *Number of Slaves.* |
|---|---|
| Arkansas | 111,104 |
| Alabama | 435,132 |
| Florida | 61,755 |
| Georgia | 462,232 |
| Mississippi | 436,696 |
| North Carolina | 331,081 |
| South Carolina | 402,541 |
| Texas | 180,682 |
| Virginia (part held by rebels) | 450 437 |
| Louisiana (parishes held by rebels) | 247,784 |
| Total slaves declared free | 3,119,397 |

The States and parts of States recognizing slavery exempted from the proclamation, or in which the slaves are to remain slaves, are:—

| *States.* | *Number of Slaves.* |
|---|---|
| Delaware | 1,798 |
| Kentucky | 225,490 |
| Maryland | 87,188 |
| Missouri | 114,465 |
| Tennessee | 275,784 |
| Louisiana (parishes reconquered) | 85,281 |
| West Virginia and eastern counties recovered | 41,000 |
| Total slaves excluded from freedom | 830,006 |

In round numbers we may say that the slaves declared free by the proclamation are three millions, while those continued in bondage are a million. It is a curious fact, too, that while with a few exceptions, President Lincoln continues subject to slavery those parts of the rebellious States wherein his decree can be enforced, he emancipates the slaves in those States and districts which are at present beyond his reach. Thus, excepting a few hundred slaves, here and there within the lines of our armies, not excluded by the proclamation, it is practically a dead letter, and for the present, at least, amounts to nothing as a measure of emancipation. The advocates of "human rights" upon the basis of negro equality will be sorely puzzled to comprehend the humanity, justice or consistency of these remarkable discriminations of Mr. Lincoln in favor of slavery where he may practically proclaim freedom, and in favor of liberty where he has no power to enforce it; but it must be remembered that this edict is a war measure, and that negro philanthropy has nothing to do with it.

Considered, then, as a war measure, we can understand why the loyal slave States, and the slave States, or parts thereof, restored to the supreme authority of the United States, are excluded from this proclamation; but then the question recurs, What possible good can be expected from this thing, even as a war measure? The oracles of the abolition faction tell us that it will speedily end the war; that it will array three millions of slaves of the rebellious States, covered by the proclamation, on the side of the Union, in the cause of their personal freedom; that it will strike off the right arm of the rebellion, and lay the monster a helpless suppliant at our feet, and that all other expedients will be futile. These are the inducements by which President Lincoln has been persuaded to issue this proclamation. It is the last card of the abolition Jacobins, and the last step, we fear, which determines the success or failure of this administration, with the chances heavily against its success.

We consider this *pronunciamento* unnecessary, unwise and ill-timed, impracticable, outside of the constitution and full of mischief. Its first effects will be more thoroughly to unite and exasperate the whites of the South in their resistance to the government of the Union than they have ever been united heretofore, and to establish over their slaves a more rigid surveillance and discipline than ever heretofore exercised over them. No signs of disaffection among them will be permitted beyond the lines of our armies; or should they, hap-hazard, break out into revolts and massacres, after the fashion of Nat. Turner, in his Southampton slaughter, the desired plea will be furnished for armed European intervention to put an end to what then may be properly called this inhuman war. President Lincoln evidently has some misgivings upon this point, or he would not enjoin the slaves concerned to "abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence." He seems to realize the danger that in sowing the wind he may reap the whirlwind. But let us hope that this proclamation will prove nothing worse than a nullity and a harmless tub to the abolition whale.

It will assuredly do no good as a war measure while our fleets and armies are held at bay around the edges of the rebellion. President Lincoln may issue a new emancipation proclamation every day in the week through the winter, but unless, in the meantime, we shall have expelled Jeff. Davis and his government from Virginia all these emancipation decrees will be in truth as ridiculous as the Pope's "bull against the comet." With an army of eight hundred thousand men in the field, and a navy of nearly five hundred vessels, operating against this rebellion, there is no earthly necessity for emancipation decrees of any sort. With anything except very bad management the land and naval forces under President Lincoln's supreme command are sufficient to put an end to this rebellion in ninety days. Under very good management the work could be done in sixty days. Nor will the public mind of the loyal States be diverted from the actual business of the war by emancipation edicts. On the contrary, there is a predominant public opinion in the North which regards these extreme abolition measures as dangerous firebrands, which may destroy the Union beyond remedy instead of saving it; and this predominant public opinion can be satisfied only with a successful prosecution of the war, not for negro emancipation, but for the restoration of the Union and the constitution in their integrity.

### First Movement of Governor Seymour—Removal of the Police Commissioners.

The first official act of Governor Seymour after his inauguration will probably be one of high importance to this State and to the [illegible] inaugurate a new era, in which the outraged constitution will be vindicated, and that sacred instrument elevated to its proper position, where the founders of the government placed it, high above all executive or legislative authority, whether in peace or in war. Henceforth we expect that the rights and liberties of the citizen secured by the great American charter will be respected, and that the laws of the land will be held paramount to all arbitrary edicts issued from Washington or elsewhere.

The guarantee of this is the prompt action which Governor Seymour will undoubtedly take in the case of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, against whom charges have been made and copies thereof served upon each of them, with a notification to appear at Albany this day to answer the complaint. In another page we publish the charges, which may be briefly summed up as follows:—

*First.*—That they permitted the police to make arbitrary arrests of citizens, not only without the authority of law, but in palpable violation of the constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of the State of New York.

*Second.*—That they permitted the prisons of the Metropolitan District of Police to be used for improper purposes—to wit, the illegal incarceration of persons against whom no charges were preferred, and who had committed no offence known to the laws. The case of Mrs. Brinsmade is an example.

*Third.*—That after an investigation of the conduct of Superintendent Kennedy in detaining Mrs. Brinsmade for several weeks in duress without warrant or authority of law, the Commissioners reprimanded him, but yet sustained his course, whereas the facts were sufficient to justify his removal from the service.

*Fourth.*—That they caused or permitted John A. Kennedy to issue an order to the police previous to the State election on the 4th of November last, which order was published for the purpose of intimidating voters by threatening their arrest at the polls, and their detention at the station houses "subject to the orders of the Secretary of War," thus interfering with the freedom of suffrage and holding *in terrorem* over the heads of the voters the vengeance of a federal official at Washington who had neither authority nor right to meddle with elections in this State, or in any other.

There can be no doubt as to the course Gov. Seymour will pursue in this case. He has the power to remove the Commissioners for cause, and there could not by any possibility be a stronger cause than wilful and deliberate violation of the constitution and laws, which it is the duty of the Police Commissioners to support. There is no dispute about the facts. They must be admitted, for they are placed on record by the commissioners themselves. Governor Seymour is constituted the sole judge of the sufficiency of the cause of removal, and from his decision there is no appeal. What his decision will be cannot be doubtful. But we trust that he will act promptly, and this very day remove from the trust which they have abused the unfaithful guardians of the freedom of the people.

The State of New York is the most loyal in the Union, and it was a highhanded outrage upon its citizens to inaugurate among them a system of despotism meaner and viler than ever prevailed in Naples or Austria. The course pursued by Governor Seymour would seem to indicate a difference of opinion between him and our patriotic, honest President as to the vigorous prosecution of the war. But nothing can be further from the truth. Mr. Seymour is prepared to give the administration his most cordial support in all that is legitimate to put down this atrocious rebellion. If this were not the case we would be the first to oppose him with all our might. But Mr. Seymour believes in the constitution as the polar star to guide us through this dark revolution, and without which we would be all at sea without a compass, chart or rudder, sun, moon or stars; and he will never permit the undoubted rights of free white citizens to be trodden under foot that the fancied interests of blacks or the visionary schemes of fanatics may be promoted. Let those members of the administration who have done their worst to lead Mr. Lincoln astray now weep for their crimes and repent in sackcloth and ashes. Even repentance cannot save them if it be too late. Let them render speedy atonement by making a clean breast and reforming their ways; otherwise they are doomed men. This movement of Governor Seymour is auspicious for liberty, and it will not be safe for despots at Washington to trifle with the popular will in this great Empire State as indicated by the silent but expressive ballot box in the election of Seymour, and as further developed by his inaugural and his action in the case of the Commissioners of Police. The constitution must and shall be preserved.

### New Political Mischief Makers.

It is a curious paradox that there are radicals even in the conservative party. This party has gained its present great ascendency and is rapidly acquiring increased power and influence in the country simply because it is conservative in its principles and purposes, and is thus distinguished from the radical, destructive or negro-worshipping party. Yet, it seems there are men too blind to perceive this fact, and so mistaken as to imagine that because the people are disgusted with the one extreme, they are, therefore, willing to rush impetuously to the other. It is very certain, however, that these counter-revolutionists, or conservative radicals, mean just as much harm, and may do just as much harm as the abolition radicals themselves. They have not, do not deserve, and will not receive, the confidence and support of the loyal people who have not the slightest intention of allowing the government to be destroyed by extremists of any party, sect or faction whatever.

These counter-revolutionists have formed a sort of club, or society, in this city, and their proceedings, though not lively, are extremely ridiculous. They appoint each other officers of this club, and have a president, who presides over nothing worth mentioning, a secretary, who reports nothing worth recording, and a treasurer, who has charge of an empty cash box. At certain periods they select one of their number to deliver an address to them, and these addresses are as full of fire, froth and fury as a miniature volcano at a cheap show in the Bowery. The speech of the Hon. James Brooks, delivered a few evenings ago, is a fair sample of these orations. It is quite as radical, in its way, as any speech of Garrison, Greeley, Beecher or Wendell Phillips. It reserves its strongest denunciations for what these radicals call the "despotism," "usurpation" and "tyranny" of President Lincoln, and gives the despotism, usurpation and tyranny of Jeff. Davis only a passing notice. It winds up with a set of peace resolutions which are quite as *mal apropos* at this crisis as the most radical measure of the most insane negro worshipper. The people can no more endorse such nonsensical sentiments and resolutions than they can the more sanguinary, but not less mischievous, utterances of the abolition leaders. To steer clear of Scylla only to wreck the ship of state upon Charybdis, or to beat back the abolition pirates only to permit the vessel to be burned by marauders, is by no means the intention of the conservative party. Conservatism is but another word for necessary moderation, and is not synonymous with destruction.

The *World* and the *Express* seem to be the organs of this counter-revolutionary club, and it is difficult to say which is the more crazed and the more silly. The *World* is weaker, but the *Express* shows its insanity better, because of its peculiarity of sprinkling its articles upon the paper out of a pepper cruet, so that the first paragraph is found upon the fourth page, the second upon the first page, and the third somewhere among the borrowed news of the last edition. But both *Express* and *World* aptly represent the foolish twaddle of this club, whose members are always boasting of their correspondence with the enemy, and producing all sorts of impossible peace propositions from anonymous rebels down South. Indeed, it is the object of these counter-revolutionists to get up such a reputation as peace brokers that whenever and however peace does come at last the people may be humbugged into believing that it came from their shop, and that they are the original Jacobs in that line of business. Men who have just been elected to Congress, or who are laying pipe for the next Congressional election; men who want to be Senators; men who desire this office, or that office, or the other office, compose the membership of the club, assisted by a few unhappy individuals who have passed part of the last year behind stone walls, and imagine themselves martyrs to liberty, and a few unfortunate persons who have worked themselves into a fever of revolutionary excitement, and who, having never seen a fight or heard a pistol shot, think themselves capable of defending a barricade, and dream of *emeutes* when they should be soaking their heads in cold water and measuring themselves for straight waistcoats. The office seekers see in the triumphs of the conservative party a new chance for place and pelf. The imaginary martyrs to liberty and the ambitious heroes of visionary barricades misunderstand the peaceable revolution in public sentiment which has recreated the conservative party, and behold only an opportunity for a revolution against the government. Both classes, therefore, try to push themselves into notice as the representatives and leaders of the popular party in order to gain the credit and the profit of all that the party may accomplish. This is the scum representing itself as the pure substance—the camp followers pretending to be the army—the unauthorized, irresponsible, bandit-like guerilla assuming the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. These crack-brained sumphs are the hangers-on of the conservative party—not its leaders or its representatives. For what they say or do the party is in no sense responsible. Let the people steadfastly hold to the "golden mean," discountenancing equally the radical destructives of the abolition party and these radical revolutionists who falsely call themselves conservatives.

### Arrival of General Butler from New Orleans.

Among the many officers in the service of the United States government but few have more efficiently filled the requirements of their position than General Butler, who so recently returned from New Orleans. We are not inclined to find such indiscriminate fault with the General's actions during his government of that city as are the copperheads of the North, or the bitter enemies of the Union abroad.

General Butler, when he assumed the government of New Orleans, found it a pandemonium. The citizens were bowed under the yoke of a gang of miscreants, who, in the name of the Southern Confederacy, robbed and murdered at will. The audacity of these ruffians had reached such an extent, that the citizens were forced to call to their protection a foreign legion; while, to add to the horrors of their unfortunate position, they were in dread of a servile insurrection. The poorer classes were starving. General Butler put an immediate end to the misdeeds of the robbers and murderers. He re-established law and order. He caused the poor to be fed, and taxed the wealthy rebels in order to provide for the wants of the lower classes, judging wisely that it was proper he should aid the latter at the expense of the former. He kept the city clean and healthy, and thus avoided the horrors of the epidemic—yellow fever. He added to New Orleans vast possessions in the shape of new land from the *batture* of the Mississippi river. He opened roads to unoccupied lands and improved the streets and squares in the city. He repressed the insolence of the disaffected with great firmness and success, if not with smooth, oily politeness, and suppressed all attempts at servile insurrection. In fact, he proved himself equal to the demands of his post, and therein he is entitled to consideration, so few in the service of our government having done the same. The secession journals in the South and in Europe have vied with each other in heaping abuse upon General Butler. His firm and consistent policy they have constantly misrepresented and reviled. They styled the General's government as despotic to a degree, and made him out a very ogre, ready to devour the wives and children of the rebels. In fact, upon him they centered all their lies and scandal. The present condition of the city of New Orleans is General Butler's best answer to the abuse which has been heaped upon him at home and abroad.

We do not claim for General Butler all the suavity and polite manner of those French officers who smoked the poor Bedouins to death in their mountain caves, nor yet the ease and grace of manner of those aristocratic English officers who seized upon the Sepoy bearers of a flag of truce and blew them from the mouths of huge cannons. These deeds were performed in a gentlemanly manner. There was observable upon those occasions none of that *brusquerie* which the French and English journals find so abhorrent in Butler. He did not, it is true, save in one instance, take life. But, then, the prominent rebels whom he seized and sent to prison with chains upon their limbs were not treated in a deferential manner. The whole of these proceedings were, according to the European press, rude, impolite and highly reprehensible. Had General Butler have taken these persons with all due observance of the polite requirements of society, and with the proper expressions of condolence strangled them in some out of the way corner, or drowned them in the Mississippi, not forgetting the while to be suave and decorous all might have been well, and Europe content; but, then, to take gentlemanly or ladylike rebels and shut them up in a prison, and all in a coarse and unfeeling manner, was too much for the tender susceptibilities of the press of London and Paris. They were shocked, were grieved, bethought them of Nero and Caligula, wrote articles condemning in fiery terms all tyrants, and ending with lamentations over the fate of New Orleans. General Butler's name became with them synonymous with all that is hateful and annoying; and day after day, and month after month, they poured out their absurd and hypocritical abuse upon him.

The General has been recalled by the administration, no doubt for the purpose of making a good use elsewhere of his undoubted abilities, and because (thanks to his exertions) New Orleans has attained a degree of order and prosperity which will allow of a milder rule than Butler's for the future. We commend to the attention of our readers the proclamation he issued to the citizens of New Orleans upon his departure from that city. The document—to be found in another column—is an able review of the General's government of New Orleans, and is fairly borne out by facts. Whatever may be said against General Butler's administration, none can doubt that he has made great and wholesome changes in the city, and that when he took possession all was anarchy and confusion. New Orleans is now one of the best regulated cities in the United States. To General Butler the credit is undoubtedly due.

THE "SERIOUS POINTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION."—Most people have heard the story of the Irish student who, witnessing from his rooms in old Trinity a proctor being ducked in one of the college tanks, cried out with the gravest air imaginable, "Boys, don't nail his ears to the pump." Of the same solemn character is the injunction of Mr. Lincoln to the nigger in his last proclamation, "I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence." Were not the proclamation to be viewed merely in the light of "a Pope's bull against the comet," the recommendation would be as cruelly suggestive as that of the Irish wag. In the same sentence, and in the same view, we have another piece of advice to the prospective freedmen of the proclamation: "And I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed they labor faithfully for reasonable wages." It is a pity that the President did not include in the recommendation the slaves in the pens of the King of Dahomey. Its extension to them would be equally effective and to the purpose.

THE CITY PRESENTATION TO THE THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The presentation of colors by the city to the Thirty Seventh New York Volunteers, announced for yesterday evening, has been postponed till next Tuesday evening.

# IMPORTANT.

# THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

# EMANCIPATION.

## All Slaves in all States and Sections in Rebellion Declared Free, &c., &c., &c.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:—

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom."

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit:—

Arkansas.
Texas.
Louisiana—except the parishes of St. Bernard, Placquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans.
Mississippi.
Alabama.
Florida.
Georgia.
South Carolina.
North Carolina and
Virginia—except the forty-eight counties, designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

### The Proclamation in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1863.

The President's emancipation proclamation was read in Tremont Temple last night, where a meeting of the Union Progressive Association, composed of colored citizens, was being held. The document was welcomed with unbounded enthusiasm. Previous to the reading of the proclamation the meeting had been addressed by the Rev. Dr. Kirk, Wm. Wells Brown, Fred. Douglas, Rev. James Freeman Clark and others. The Temple was crowded day and evening. At Music Hall there was also a jubilee commemoration of the proclamation.

### News from Bermuda.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 2, 1863.

The Bermuda mail has arrived.

Admiral Milne's squadron had not returned from Nassau.

The ships Herald, Leopold and Kate had run the blockade into Charleston.

Arrived on the 27th, in distress, brig ——, from New York for Cork.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1863.

PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON THE LOAN OF 1842 IN COIN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay in coin the loan of 1842, amounting to 2,800,000 dollars due yesterday. All bonds to be redeemed must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, endorsed by the legal holder to the United States, on the reception of which at the department they will be referred to the first auditor and promptly settled. Drafts for the principal and interest upon the assistant treasurer nearest the residence of the owner will be transmitted to the legal holder in the usual manner.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES OF CONGRESS.

The Committee of Ways and Means are prepared to report the most important bills to emanate from them at the beginning of the reassembling of Congress. They will make fewer changes in the bill submitted by Mr. Chase than were anticipated.

The best information to-day concerning financial matters is, that the plan of getting along by using a sort of currency bonds of small denominations, with interest coupons attached, is finding favor. A further issue of Treasury notes is a necessity; but the bank interest in Congress must make large concessions to Mr. Chase's policy. It is felt by government officials who are thoroughly versed in currency matters, past and present, that most Congressmen have neither the knowledge nor the disposition to put squarely before the country the necessary measures to keep up the government credit.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The utterance of the President's Emancipation Proclation has occasioned less excitement than was expected. Although it has not exempted the slaves of loyal men in the Southern States, the exemption otherwise made in nearly all the portions of the border slave States known to be loyal, has given great satisfaction to the border State men now here.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BURNSIDE—THE SUPPOSED CAUSE.

There is a report in town that General Burnside has resigned, and that General Hooker is to take his place in command of the Army of the Potomac. It is believed that General Burnside has been desirous of recrossing the Rappahannock and having another battle with the rebels. He has been strongly in favor of this ever since the last disaster, but has been opposed by the other generals in the field. On Wednesday, General Burnside was in town and urged his plan upon the President, who, it is stated, positively refused to allow the movement to be made.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST.

For some time past the opinion has been expressed by the highest military authorities here that the decisive battles of this winter's campaign were to be fought in the Southwest. The battle of Murfreesboro was, therefore, no surprise. Expressions have been uttered by those in authority showing that they are not entirely satisfied with the result of this battle as decisive, even were we to recover the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi river. It would be necessary to defeat and utterly rout the grand armies of the rebels before we would be able to claim any decisive victory.

THE BILL ADMITTING WEST VIRGINIA INTO THE UNION SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

It is stated positively by Virginia members of Congress, that Mr. Lincoln has signed the bill erecting the forty-eight counties of Western Virginia into a State, to be called "Kanawha." It is reported that in announcing the fact he said he had "laid aside his overcoat and gloves, and intended to be President for awhile."

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER AND STAFF.

General Butler and staff arrived here this evening and took lodgings at the National. The fact created much sensation in the city. The radicals are for putting him in a most prominent position.

THE CELEBRATION OF NEW YEAR'S DAY—THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION, ETC.

New Year's Day was universally observed here yesterday as a holiday. The weather was bright, balmy and springlike. The festivity was general, but the dark shadow of the prevailing gloominess of our public affairs gave to the enjoyment of the occasion a subdued tone. Amidst kindly greetings and wishes for a "Happy New Year" were mingled devout aspirations that the coming months may bring a change in the condition of our country, and some sign of a restoration of the Union and the constitution and an end to the horrid war.

The receptions were begun by the visit of the officers of the army and navy to the President. This ceremony took place at eleven o'clock. The officers of the navy, in full toggery, including enormous chapeaux and cumbrous epaulettes, assembled at the Navy Department, and those of the army, in their plainer uniforms, at the War Department, whence, preceded by the heads of the respective departments, they proceeded in a body to present the annual compliments to the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. There were about two hundred [illegible]

# THE ARMY INVESTIGATIONS.

## The Porter Court Martial—Interesting Testimony of General McClellan, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1863.

In the Porter court martial to-day, the Court having called on General Porter to bring forward his witnesses, he said the first one whose evidence he most needed was Colonel Marshall, who then lay ill at a neighboring hotel. The question was raised as to the propriety of adjourning to the invalid's room, which was decided affirmatively by the Judge Advocate. The members then proceeded to the hotel, where the court was reopened in the chamber of Colonel Marshall.

Colonel Marshall was sworn, and testified that he was Colonel of the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, attached to General Morell's division, and a captain in the regular service; also that on the afternoon of August 29 he had been detailed by Porter to deploy skirmishers and feel the position of the enemy near the line of the Manassas Railway. He stated all he knew of the enemy's force on that day, who seemed to come from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap. He supposed them to have been twice as strong as Porter's force. He thought it was impossible for Porter to have attacked the right wing of Jackson, who, with another portion of the rebel army, was at the same time fighting Pope, since the direct road thereto was blocked up by the enemy in front, and the other roads were impassable by reason of dense woods and the rugged nature of the country. The only path that Porter could take would have been a backward one, which was, of course, impracticable under the circumstances, though he had achieved his retreat by this route on the following day.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

He commanded the Army of the Potomac from immediately after the battle of Bull run in 1861, up to about the end of August, 1862.

Q—Did General Porter command a corps in that army, if so, at what time? A—He served in that army from sometime in the month of September, 1861, first as commander of a division, and then as commander of a corps from about the end of April to the beginning of May, 1862.

Q—When did the Army of the Potomac reach Aquia creek? A—It reached by detachments during the latter part of August.

Q.—Have you knowledge of any efforts made by Gen. Porter for the purpose of moving with his own command in order to reach Aquia creek to join General Pope? A.—I have.

Q.—Please state them. A.—Immediately after the commencement of the movement for evacuating Harrison's Bar General Porter was instructed to remove his corps to the vicinity of Williamsburg, holding a position in front of it, so as to be able to support either wing of the army if attacked. While there he received information from contrabands and intercepted letters, showing that the rebel troops in the vicinity of Richmond were moving upon General Pope, and immediately, without waiting for further instructions from me, he moved his command with the utmost rapidity to Newport's News to embark. While at Newport's News he used every effort to facilitate the embarkation of his command for Aquia creek.

Q.—Did he know that the object of that movement on his part was to go as quick as possible to the assistance of Gen. Pope? A.—He did.

Q.—At what time did he get off from Newport's News? A.—I think he embarked in person on the 20th of August. I could not tell certainly without reference to papers and dates.

A despatch was handed to the witness and the question was asked if that document refreshed his recollection. The following is the despatch alluded to.—

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 20—11 A. M.

Please push off your troops without one moment's delay. The necessity is very pressing—a matter of life and death. What progress is being made, and when will you be through? See me before you sail.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

To Major General F. J. PORTER.

After reading the paper and acknowledging its authorship, General McClellan said:—To the best of my knowledge and belief, on the evening of the 20th of August.

Q.—That order, as we understand it, was executed to your satisfaction? A.—Entirely so.

Q.—You have stated that the first movement which he made for the purpose of getting to Newport's News was without orders from you. Was it not contrary to orders at that time? A.—It was departing from the letter of instructions I had given him. I should say, however, in explanation of that, that General Porter sent me a telegram, perhaps two, stating that he would move up certainly, if I did not forbid. By some delay I did not receive these despatches until after he had started; but I fully approved of his course in doing what he did.

Q.—Was the effect of that movement to expedite his arrival at Aquia creek? A.—Very decidedly—at least one day, if not more.

Q.—After he left Newport's News with his command, when did you see him, if at all, afterwards? A.—At Aquia creek.

Q.—How long was he there under your immediate supervision? A.—I think from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, between there and Falmouth.

Q.—Did you see him after he left Falmouth, until the campaign was at an end? A.—No, sir.

Q.—From what you saw of his conduct, or from anything that you may have heard from him after he knew that he was to go to the assistance of General Pope, did he do all in your opinion that an energetic, zealous and patriotic officer could have done? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Had you any reason, at any time after he received notice that he was to go to the assistance of Gen. Pope, to believe that he would fail Gen. Pope or the country? [illegible]

fail to do his whole duty in co-operating with and supporting General Pope.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUTENANT INGHAM.

Lieutenant G. D. Ingham, of General Sykes' staff, was next examined. His testimony had reference to the character of the night of the 29th of August, which he testified was dark and very unfavorable to the marching of troops.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

The letters of General Porter to General Burnside, ruled out some time ago as irrelevant, and which were recently published, were to-day admitted, as General Burnside seemed to regard them as official papers, and not merely private correspondence.

# THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 1, 1863.

The day has been unmarked by any movement of importance. The officers of the various corps have exchanged the courtesies of the day.

There is nothing of importance from the front.

Intelligence has been received that Stuart has succeeded in retiring across the Rappahannock near Warrenton.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 2, 1863.

General Burnside returned from Washington this forenoon, and has been visited by his grand division commanders.

Several contrabands came into camp to-day, and were received in accordance with the proclamation.

# THE RECENT REBEL RAID.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, January 1, 1863.

Portions of Stuart's rebel cavalry appear to be still in this neighborhood. Yesterday two men belonging to the First Virginia cavalry were captured between this place and Dumfries and paroled. The capturing party consisted of ten men, who represented that they belonged to the Black Horse cavalry. Some suppose them to be guerillas.

It is reported that General Averill, with his brigade of cavalry, yesterday drove one hundred and sixty of Stuart's cavalry from Warrenton. Part of Stuart's force passed through the town about one hour before the arrival of our troops.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1863.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says:—

In the recent raid the rebel Stuart caused his telegraph operator to intercept Union messages at Burke's Station, thus learning more or less concerning the efforts being made to intercept him, and the readiness of our forces at Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court House to give him a warm reception should he venture to visit those points. He also sent various messages over the wires, one to Fairfax Station, purposing to order from here the instant destruction of a considerable quantity of army stores accumulated there, which, however, failed of its object. Among the messages found in the office at Burke's Station, having been sent over the wires by his order, is the following:—

BURKE'S STATION, Dec. 20—3 P. M.

Quartermaster General MEIGS, Washington:

In future you will please furnish better mules. Those you have furnished recently are very inferior.

J. E. B. STUART, Major General, C. S. A.

## Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Washington Star, Dec. 31.]

An officer doing duty with a portion of our troops who were engaged with Stuart's cavalry near Occoquan on Sunday last, having been made a prisoner, was released (by Stuart) yesterday, with three wounded Union soldiers, near Chantilly. He brings hither further and very interesting information of the affair.

He was captured, with thirty-five of the Second and Seventeenth Pennsylvania cavalry, near Occoquan. It seems that a detachment of about three hundred men from those two and an Illinois cavalry regiment—the Twelfth, we believe—had crossed the Occoquan to hunt up some suspicious characters lurking there.

At Bacon race, about six miles above the village of Occoquan, they came across a large body of rebel cavalry, apparently six or seven thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery. Our officers, Captain Chauncey and Lieutenant Leach, who were with the advance, saw at a glance that a fight was necessary, if but to afford their main body an opportunity to get back across the stream, and accordingly charged upon the enemy's pickets, driving them from the crest of the hill there to which they advanced.

On seeing the strength of the rebels from that point they retired to our main body, being pressed by the enemy. The whole four times formed in line of battle ere crossing the stream, fighting nearly all the way back. They lost Lieutenants Snyder and Leach and one sergeant killed, and four men wounded and thirty-five prisoners, including but the single officer, who has reached here. The balance crossed the stream in safety.

In the course of this engagement the rebels lost one major and a captain killed and a lieutenant colonel wounded, besides others killed and wounded, who were immediately cared for by the rebels—placed in wagons or ambulances.

From the officer who brings this account, we learn that there were four generals with this body of rebels—Generals Stuart, Wade Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee, and another whose name he did not learn. It was said among them that they had, on the day before, had a considerable fight at Dumfries, where they had been repulsed by infantry, in their effort to get possession of our stores in and around that village.

They brought away no prisoners on their retreat or retirement from that enterprise, and the belief among our men in their hands was that they were worsted in the affair. After crossing at the ford, our carbineers rallied [illegible]

# THE EXPEDITION AGAINST VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, Jan. 2, 1863.

A steamer from below reports that the gunboats accompanying General Sherman's expedition have gone up the Yazoo river.

At Drumingol's Bluff, twenty miles above the mouth, a rebel battery was discovered. A severe cannonade followed, during which the gunboat Benton was struck sixteen times, the shots penetrating.

General Sherman's force will debark up the Yazoo and march to near Vicksburg.

# DEFEAT OF GUERILLA PARTIES.

HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, Jan. 2, 1863.

Major General HALLECK, General-in-Chief:—

Major General Granger reports that he has received a despatch from Major Foley, commanding an expedition sent by him to Elk Fork, Campbell county, Tenn., composed of 250 men of the Sixth and Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, stating that on Sunday morning last he surprised a camp of rebels, 350 strong, at that place, killing thirty, wounding seventeen, and captured fifty-one, without the loss of a man. All of their camp equipage was burned, and eighty horses and a large amount of arms captured.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, Jan. 2, 1863.

Major General HALLECK, General-in-Chief:—

I had just learned from Major General Granger that Major Stevens, of the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, with one hundred and fifty men, who were ordered by him on a scout to ascertain the whereabouts of a large band of guerillas in the eastern part of Powell county, Kentucky, on the 26th instant, after travelling all night over obscure and dangerous bridle paths, came upon their camps. They were preparing to move. Major Stevens dashed upon them, capturing their leader, a noted guerilla, and eleven men. The rest, though outnumbering Major Stevens' force, were utterly routed and escaped into the dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses, and a large amount of clothing, blankets, arms, pistols, &c., that were being transported to Humphrey Marshall's camp, were also captured.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major General Commanding.

## News from the Pacific.

THE SPECIE SHIPMENT TO NEW YORK BY THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 1, 1863.

Sailed, steamer Constitution, with $1,057,000 in treasure for England and $398,000 for New York.

Arrived, steamer Sierra Nevada, from Oregon, with $90,000 in gold.

The Legislature of Washington Territory, after two weeks spent in an executive contest over an election for presiding officers and sergeants of the council—which latter is composed of nine members—has commenced the transaction of business.

## Non-arrival of the European Steamer.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2, 1863—12, midnight.

There are no signs of the European steamer now due at this port with later dates. Weather bright and clear.

## Arrest of a British Army Officer.

Two officers of the British Army, who have been for some weeks past the guests of the Confederate government, reached Baltimore from Richmond last Wednesday. Immediately on arriving at the former city, one of the gentlemen—Captain Wynne—was arrested by orders of the government, and forthwith removed to Washington, his companion being permitted full liberty of action, as no proofs of culpability were forthcoming in his case. We trust that the authorities at Washington will show no mistaken leniency in regard to Captain Wynne, should his culpability be proven. The boasted neutrality of Great Britain is a shameless farce, when Alabamas are fitted out in English yards, and manned almost solely by sailors of her marine, and British officers act as messengers. There are dozens of British officers now in Secessia, and the rebels brag that many of them are serving in the ranks of their army, whilst the freedom of communication between the confederacy and the loyal North enables them to move freely between the two sections. Although the causes of the above arrest are for the present kept secret by the government, it is intimated that Captain Wynne has been guilty of acting as an emissary or agent of the rebels, and was on his way to Europe with important despatches.

## Dr. R. Hunter on the Treatment of Chronic Bronchitis.

LETTER VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SIR—In addition to the varieties of Chronic Bronchitis described in my last letter, there are several others, which are of less importance, because less common in their occurrence. Of these, there is a kind of plastic inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, which is characterized by the formation of a false membrane or false lining to the air tubes. Patients experience great distress from want of air, because in all such cases the size of the tubes through which they breathe is diminished. I have known patients to expectorate at one time portions of this false membrane, shaped just like the tube from which it came, of more than an inch in length.

Again, we have the very opposite of that form of bronchitis which I have just spoken, or an enlargement (dilation) of the tubes. This occurs in several forms. The bronchial tubes of one lobe, or of a whole lung, may be dilated throughout their entire length, or swollen out toward their extremities, or alternately contracted and dilated along their course.

Lastly, the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes is liable to ulcerations, and these often secrete a purulent matter resembling the pus expectorated in confirmed consumption [illegible]


**Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 1—January 1, 1863.
69, 51, 67, 9, 19, 2, 28, 42, 48, 78, 76, 37, 12.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 1—January 1, 1863.
56, 64, 46, 11, 34, 45, 59, 3, 43, 30, 58, 19.
KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 2—January 2, 1863.
14, 60, 27, 53, 18, 70, 6, 28, 21, 58, 46, 51.
KENTUCKY CLASS 2—January 2, 1863.
44, 49, 69, 67, 25, 5, 61, 41, 12, 40, 78, 37, 33.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

**Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—**

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 1—January 1, 1863.
47, 4, 22, 19, 41, 30, 13, 20, 24, 77, 23, 25, 72.
DELAWARE, CLASS 1—January 1, 1863.
74, 3, 72, 28, 49, 45, 1, 14, 35, 75, 15, 30.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 2—January 2, 1863.
67, 46, 32, 41, 58, 29, 14, 45, 35, 6, 47, 18.
DELAWARE, CLASS 2—January 2, 1863.
23, 37, 7, 12, 73, 22, 52, 69, 70, 15, 61, 60, 56.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

**Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery, of Kentucky.**

CLASS 1—January 1, 1863.
46, 4, 44, 48, 15, 64, 19, 24, 9, 27, 46, 75.
CLASS 2—January 1, 1863.
76, 37, 29, 48, 72, 16, 69, 22, 6, 27, 34, 28.
CLASS 3—January 2, 1863.
10, 32, 75, 37, 11, 35, 60, 27, 76, 14, 54, 49, 3.
CLASS 4—January 2, 1863.
38, 63, 72, 73, 55, 36, 52, 54, 18, 48, 74, 34, 47, 65.
For circulars, &c., address
S. BROADBENT & CO., Covington, Ky.

**Prizes Cashed by J. A. Dunn, 140 Broadway**, up stairs. Letter communications confidential and promptly attended to.

**Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries.** Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

**The Great New Year's Drama, The** Jewess of Frankfort, is played this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. Commodore Nutt, &c., at all hours.

**13 Carte de Visites, with Splendid** Album, $1 50, at VAUGHAN'S 323 Bowery. Notice—I will sit all until suited.

**Madame Tilman,**
118 East Ninth street,
Adjoining Stewart's new store,
(late 712 Broadway,)
Ball Head Dresses and Opera Bonnets.
Particular attention paid to Dress making.

**Eight Cartes de Visite for $1 at Parel's.** Removed to 836 Broadway, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

**Defiance Fire and Water Proof Safes.—** Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver, Plate &c. at 63 Murray street, corner of College place.
D. M. PATRICK.

**Proclamation.—Bayard, 13 Park row,** has just received another supply of Turtle from Key West.
BRITTAN & SCOTT.

**Asthma.—This Distressing and Most Unrelenting disorder may be alleviated by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy.** [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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FOR WEAKNESSES

Arising from excesses, habits of dissipation, early indiscretion or abuse.

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
[illegible]

# LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New York Post Office Saturday, January 3, 1863.

Officially Published in the Newspaper Having the Largest Circulation.

## LADIES' LIST.

A

Ackert Mrs S
Agnew Mrs Mary
Abbott Mary
Adams Mrs Show-ichige
Allen Emily H
Allen Eliza A
Allen Mrs Wm E
Allen Mrs, 12th st
Allen Marg't L
Allen Jane M
Almond Mrs Chas
Amshead Kate
Armour L
Anthony Hannip
Anderson Eliza
Anderson Julia
Anderson Louisa A
Andrews Mrs Geo A
Ansbel Mrs A
Anthony Mrs P G
Anderson Mary
Armour Cath Mary

B

Bassford Sarah
Baurman Marg't
Barklie Fannie
Barnes Mary T
Barker Emma E
Barnole Mary Ann
Branagan Bridget
Beebe Jane W
Belford Sarah
Belmer Anda P
Beety Eliza
Bernhard Mrs E
Bebeens Mrs
Benny Mrs Emily
Burrit Eliza
Bishop J V
Breslow Barbara E
Brown Engina
Brown M
Brownhill Lizzie
Bolinger Sarah C
Brooks Elizabeth
Booth Mrs Chas
Bodge Hattie
Boel Rebecca
Burrell Martha J
Borner Anna
Buchanan Mrs B M
Butler Mrs
Burke Miss
Burke Ettie
Byrnes Mary
Byrne Mrs Jas
Byrne Mrs, 6th av
Byrne Sarah

## GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams M C
Adams Jo M
Adams James M
Adams Wm
Allen Robert
Allen A Lenon
Ackley O
Addington R D
Abbott Robert
Alden Capt R R
Abbott Vaughan
Allston George
Agnew Professor J Holmes
Aikens Hon Am
Ackerman John
Alden Rev Jos, DD
Ainslie & Platt
Alsop A Brown
Adamson Edward
Aldridge Wm H H
Aldrich & Burton
Alexander Horace T
Ackerson S
Andes John
Anderson J Henry
Anderson Professor
Andrews Walter
Andrews Col Soloman
Andrews J C B
Andrews P O
Angelrooth Brazell
Arthur E
Austin Wm
Arnold J H
Archer Wm E
Armstrong Richard
Arago Dr
Aswell Wm H
Ashmead J
Ashley George M

B

Bradley Francis
Bragg C S
Bradley Henry J
Banks Dr
Bachelder Dr B F
Bragg Alfred
Badgley Dr N
Bastell H F
Bradley C
Bradford Bros
Bradshaw William
Brady & Co
Blackman Charles
Bradley Anson D
Brand Franz
Baldwin C W
Bally F M
Blake Samuel A
Baker, Westcott & Co
Baker Jonathan
Baker Hamilton
Baker Herbert R
Baker L B
Bachimir Charles H
Baker Watson E
Blount Michael
Bellows Chas W
Brotinger Fred'k
Behrens C H
Bedell Alfonso
Bedell Chas A
Beekman Isaac J
Beal & Hooper
Beach Rich'd H
Bok John
Beadle J B
Beach Jas
Berry Wm
Bennett W W
Brigg Benjamin
Bisson Adolphe
Buns J W
Best Henry
Bilsouth Capt Wm
Beniel Chas
Brewer Urban C
Brewster J
Benson J
Bendall John
Bennett D V
Bennoni Paul, M D
Benjamin Luther T
Brender Albert
Benedict Henry
Boorum Cornelius, Jr
Bonnie Mr
Brown Augustus E
Brown J S
Brown Wm
Brown Gilbert
Brown Henry F
Brown E E
Brown Henry R
Browne Geo J G
Browne Thos
Brown John
Brown Myron S
Brown Granville O
Brown Elijah
Brown Gilbert N
Brown Henry A
Broughton Mr
Boll Chas
Boyd Thos
Brooklap Peter
Bostwick A G
Boswell Col D K
Bowditch G M
Bowen Chas A
Blop B O
Boyle Michael

Hawke W
Hazard Mack
Hasbrook B
Hibbon Wm
Hickman Lewis
Hillyer & Insley
Hyde Alfred A
Hyde Geo K—2
Hyde Adam

I

Ingraham John G
Ireland George H
Ives & Tuttle
Irwin Thomas C
Ingalls D L & Co
Ihl John

J

Jaeger W G W
Jacobs R
Jacobs A Roezel
Jackson Lewis
Jennings Capt Geo
Jenkins Edward
Jenny Jas H
Jenree J
Jenkins Frederic G
Jones Charles G
Jones Jacob
Johnson Henry
Johnston G H
Johnson & Co
Johnson & Brose
Johnson Brothers & Co
Johnston & Briggs
Johnson & Fuller
Jones Capt Robert
Jones Wm H
Jones Robert E
Jones Edward R
Johnnett D
Jackson Elnathan
Joel Solomon
John & Lazarus
Job Daniel

K

Karl William
Kaiser & Waters
Kennouse —
Katzenmayer R
Kaym Fred
Keys J
Kauffman J A & Co
Kelsey R
Kiernan Thomas
Keeley James E
Kelly & Brothers
Keeler Walter
Kelly Owen
Kelly Fred M
Kein Jost. N & Co
Kleber John
Kennedy John
Kennedy Wm
Kempsey M C
Kessler George
Kendall George
Ketcham, Berdan & Co
Kirby George
Kinsken L H
Kendel J M (Cas)
Klink Leonard G
King E H
Knight C S
Knight Henry
Knight Stephen C
King George E
Kittridge J W
King Prof J M A
Kline Dr Wm W
King Reuben H
Kiser Henry
Kimball Otis
Kidwell John
Knight Johnston
Kimball Charles E
Krider John
Knox Wm L
Kruger & Preston
Kaust Edward

L

Ladd P
Landon Alson Jr
Lang J
Laufant L J
Lane J M
La Mont Chas
Laumaster Geo W
Lawson Geo W
Leache Robert
Lasell C, Jr
Laphen Patrick
Lewis Jas L
Lebount I I
Leamy Daniel
Lawson Lewis
Learbe Comfort
Linfield H C
Lignes Tomes
Lester W D
Lemonge Francois
Legler H V
Libby S A
Libby Robert
Libby Oliver

Tibbets Jos M
Utley Isaac
True O J

U

V

Vannote Jos D
Varnum Leroy
Vara Jno, Esq
Vaughan Wm
Verbies Chas
Victory M
Van Antwerp J E & Son—2
Van Allen Allen
Van Ostrandt Meredith
Van Rensselear Gratz
Van Ingen K F
Van Lewin Calvin
Vanderhoff Peter P

W

Walker Jas H
Walbridge Dudley
Wallis Jas
Walshe Patt
Wales Martin
Walsh John
Walker Chas J
Walker Edward
Walkup Geo B
Wadsworth Chr
Walbridge Capt
Wallace W J
Walters H T
Walgamuth & Leigh
Ward Geo
Warner W H
Waters M P
Watson Wm B
Washburn Henry
Way Geo A
Way, Palmer & Co
Waterman Chas
Warp & Wender
Wheeler Danl
Wheeler H D
Wheeler Chas
Wheeler J E
Welch Marinus
Wilson Henry McLean
Wilson Henry
Wilson R P
Wilson Ignus
Wilson Thomas
White Geo W
White Henry—2
White Richard S
White Alanson, Jr
White Geo W—2
Whiting E W
Whitney Roswell O
Whitney H R
Whitney Henry C
Whiting William
Wing Captain Chas—2
Whily John W
Whittle Daniel
Wood Abram
Woods Chas
Wood Noah S
Wood John
Wood Josephus L
Wood Capt J B
Wood Sam
Wood & Wright
Woods O J & Co—2
Wolenton Harry
Woodward W A
Woodworth R B
Whooley Danl
Weiber G W
Worthington Frank
Wolters Ernst
Wolff Arthur J, MD
Wyman Edward

Y

Yeomans Ira, Jr
Yates J M
York Frederic
Young Chas L

Z

Zanotti L G

## French, Italian and Spanish Letters.

28—Lorini Mme, cantatrice
29—Molinari Giovanni, Adr Giulio Feriano
30—Merendler A
31—Martinez Aristides
32—Murillo Manuel

## SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE.
LARGE SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
CUT GLASS, CHINA AND SILVER WARE,
IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, &C.

B. ROTH, Auctioneer, will sell this (Saturday,) January 3rd, at 11 o'clock precisely, the elegant and costly Household Furniture of the elegant residence No. 115 West Eighth street (Clinton place), between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is new, having been made to order within six months—consisting of elegant rosewood Pianoforte, rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits covered in rich brocatel plush and reps; Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges to match; Damask and Lace Curtains, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Etageres with mirror backs and doors; Mirrors, Vases, Bronzes, Twenty-one Day Clock, Oil Paintings, rosewood and mahogany Bedroom Suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Bolsters, Pillows, Lounges, Sofa Beds, Rockers, Chairs, Glass, China and Silver Ware; Ivory Table Cutlery, Tea and Extension Tables, Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Stoves.

N. B.—The whole will be sold by catalogue, without reserve, and must be removed immediately. No postponement.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
MORTGAGE SALE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A rare chance for housekeepers and dealers. This day (Saturday), Jan. 3, at the brown stone residence, 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel; Etageres, Centre Tables, Bookcase, Mirrors, Chandeliers, rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Music Rack, Lace Curtains, Shades, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Clocks, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Hatstands, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Washstands, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Sofas, Bedding, China, Glassware, Silver Ware, Casters, Knives, Forks, Linen, Buffet, Extension Table, Arm Chairs; also Basement and Kitchen Furniture; also a good family Carriage, Horse and Harness.

AARON COX, AUCTIONEER, will sell the Steamtug Thomas A. Tillinghast on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the foot of Morgan street, near the North Point Foundry, Jersey City. She is 80 feet long, 17 and 8-12 feet beam, double engines, 14x24, tanks to carry 22 hours' water, running only four months. Must be sold.

For particulars apply to DAVID KEMP, 145 Steuben street, or of the auctioneer, AARON COX, 98 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 79 Nassau street, the contents of a Dining Saloon, consisting of black walnut Saloon Tables, Counters, Castors, Oyster Box, Crockery, Wood, Iron and Kitchen Arrangements. Worthy the attention of dealers. Also, to close consignments, a general assortment of Parlor, Dining, Chamber and other Furniture, in suits; Gas Chandeliers, Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, China, Crockery and Glass Ware, ...

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATHENÆUM.—THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, Sunday, January 4, at 10½ A. M., on the "Signs of the Times;" and at 7½ P. M. the second of a course to young people, on "Perils of a City Life to Young Women." Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday School Vocalists and others. Come early if you would have seats. Rehearsal by the choir Saturday evening. Singers generally invited.

A PUBLIC MEETING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF the American Sunday School Union, will be held Sabbath evening, Dec. 4, in the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, corner of Nineteenth street, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. Wm. D. Truax and Mr. Stephen Paxson will address the meeting. All interested in the Christian education of our neglected children are invited to attend.

A NEW YEAR'S SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BY Rev. I. S. Kalloch, in the Laight street church, corner of Laight and Varick streets, on Sabbath evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject for the morning, "The Fulfilment of the Law in the Sermon on the Mount," at half-past ten.

A COURSE OF SERMONS ON "THE SUPERIORITY OF Universalism as a Practical Power," at the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by Rev. E. G. Brooks. Fifth discourse to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on "The Doctrine of Human Relationship." Inquirers invited. New Year's sermon at 10½.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Moses Ballou gives a New Year's sermon to-morrow morning. In the evening he will commence a series of discourses on the doctrine of "Human Depravity," as it is in creeds and confessions of faith, and as it is in the facts of experience and observation.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH STREET, near Sixth avenue.—Services on Sunday, January 4, at half-past 10 A. M., and half-past 7 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, U. C. Brewer. Subject for the morning, Duties of the New Year; for the evening, The Bible and American Slavery in connection with the President's Proclamation. The public are invited to attend.

CHARLES C. GOSS WILL DELIVER A NEW YEAR'S oration in the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Several appropriate pieces will be performed by the Musical Alliance. This place was established by our city clergy on the Union basis for strangers, young men and the public generally. Seats free.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, west side.—Preaching in this church on Sunday next, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Prof. Hitchcock will preach at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND STREET, CORNER Waverley place.—The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON PREACHES IN CANNON street Baptist church to-morrow at 10½ A. M. "How to Support a Minister." At 7½ P. M., "Another New Year's Proposition."

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH IN EBbitt Hall on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject—"The First of January. Its Fear, Its Hope."

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN THE Bethany Baptist church, Fifty-fifth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Sabbath School concert in the evening at half-past seven o'clock. Doors open at seven o'clock; concert to commence at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., LATE PRESIDENT of Washington College, will preach in the Canal street Presbyterian church, entrance in Greene street, to-morrow, at half-past 10 and 3 o'clock. The public are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector.—Services at half-past ten o'clock A. M., three and half-past seven o'clock P. M.; the afternoon being for deaf mutes. To-morrow evening the Rev. F. D. Eagan will preach.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST street, near Sixth avenue.—Professor Mattison will preach at half-past 10 A. M. and at 7 P. M. The morning discourse will be upon the opening of the New Year; and the evening, upon the President's Edict of Freedom. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—IN THE SOUTH BAPtist church, Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Next Sabbath evening, January 4, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. William Adams, D. D., of the Madison square Presbyterian church, will deliver the introductory discourse of his celebrated series of doctrinal sermons now so eagerly anticipated by the religious public. Theme—"The Unity of Christian Theology." The pastor, Rev. A. H. Burlingham, will preach in the morning.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP STEVENS, OF PENNSYLvania, will preach in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue, corner of Tenth street, on Sunday evening, Jan. 4, in behalf of the St. Luke's Hospital Association connected with that parish. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND, WHOSE labors have been so greatly blessed in revivals of re-

## THE REBELLION.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY, ALEXANDRIA, Va., Dec. 22, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, the 24 day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., for the furnishing of materials and Erection of Hospital Buildings at the Camp of Paroled and Exchanged Prisoners near this city.
Plans and Specifications will be furnished upon application at this office, and the time specified for their completion.

PROPOSALS.
The full name and Post Office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.
If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.
Proposals must be addressed to Captain C. B. FERGUSON, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Alexandria, Va., and should be marked distinctly, "Proposals for Erection of Buildings."

GUARANTEE.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Bonds equal in amount to one-half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.
As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed. Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office either personally, by letter or by telegraph.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.
(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)
Payments to be made upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.
Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will insure the rejection of the proposal.
The buildings contracted for under this advertisement must be erected in accordance with the plans and specifications furnished, with the least possible delay, and will be subjected to the inspection of a competent master mechanic.
The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject all bids he may deem too high, or for other sufficient causes.
C. B. FERGUSON,
Captain A. Q. M., United States Army.

ON JANUARY 1, THE MEMBERS OF B HUDSON county Artillery, presented their Lieutenant, Jacob Gut, with a sword, at 7 o'clock A. M. He thanked the company for their consideration in appropriate terms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.—CLOTHING CLEANED, DYED, REPAIRED and pressed. On hand and for sale, complete Suits of Clothing at $8 a suit; Business Coat, $3; cassimere Pants, $2; Vest, $1.
GEORGE LEVIE, 427 Broome street, near Broadway.

DIARIES FOR 1863—ALL SIZES AND STYLES; EVERY kind of Account Book, Writing Paper and Stationery, at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden lane.

DR. J. WALTER SCOTT, CHIEF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN to the New York Medical Institute of Electricity and Hygiene, No. 8 Union square, may be daily consulted on the most intricate and complicated diseases, such as are usually hopelessly incurable. The books of the Institute, in gilt or plain, sent free.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT WILL be taken off on all orders received before the 1st of February. A. KLABER'S Marble Yard, 109 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, N. Y. Cut this out.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, OLD PAMPHLETS of every kind, OLD BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this city, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Jersey City. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann street.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, newspapers, mixed and white rags. Sellers will find it to their advantage to call on me before disposing of them elsewhere. P. R. WALKER, 23, Spruce street.

WANTED—FILES OF THE "HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL" for the year 1861, or from April 1 to December 1, 1861, for which a liberal price will be paid. Any person possessing information in regard to the circulation and management of the above journal during the time of its publication will be liberally rewarded by addressing Chas. E. Cary, box 4,847 New York Post office.

## HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A COUNTRY DRUG AND VARIETY STORE WANTED—about 15 miles from the city, must be doing a good business. Any one having such to dispose of will address, with full particulars, HENRY LEA, 84 Carmine st., N. Y.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS and servant's Room wanted, for housekeeping, by a family of three grown persons. Location west and not above Thirty-fourth street. Price about $50 per month. Address box 2,765 Post office.

ECCENTRIC PRESSES.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE small Eccentric Presses, in good order. Apply to Lalance & Grosjean, corner of Hester and Mott streets.

NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY STORE WANTED To purchase—Well located in a principal street or avenue, doing a fair business, at a low price for cash. Address, stating location, terms, &c., E. M. R., station C.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND STEAM ENGINE and Boiler, from six to ten horse power. Address, stating particulars, C. W. H., Herald office.

WANTED—IRON SAFES SUITABLE FOR SILVER plate. Address T. Y. P., Herald office, stating size, lowest price, and where the same can be seen.

WANTED—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, BY TWO GENTLEMEN, a furnished Room, with closet and stove. Terms $8 to $10 per month. Address H. C., box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—PART OF A ROOM OR OFFICE, ON OR near Broadway, at a low rent. Below City Hall preferred. Address, giving particulars, Alpha, box 133 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD TENANT, AN UNFURNISHED House, in a good location. Address R. H., No. 220 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW YORK or Brooklyn, for a small family, consisting of a gentleman, wife and servants; rent will be paid in advance, if desirable, up to the 1st of May next. Address G. B., box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A DENTIST, A ROOM ON THE first or second floor; extension room preferred, for an operating room; use of the parlor for reception, within four blocks of Broadway, between Houston and Thirtieth streets. Address Dentist, Herald office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED, SECOND HAND HERring's Safe, in good condition. Also, a Letter Copying Press. Address J. P., box 3,0 4 Post office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A NEATLY FURNISHED House, for a family of four persons, centrally located, with all the modern improvements. Address, stating terms and location, C. D. W., Boston, Mass.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL NEATLY FURnished House, with modern improvements, in the upper part of the city, by a family of three adults. Address with full particulars, stating rent, B. D., box 1,259 Post office.

## DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, 204 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street. The afternoon classes of Wednesdays and Saturdays having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on Monday, December 1, to meet Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M.
Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 69 WEST FOURteenth street.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays. Same terms as in preceding years. FERRERO'S fourth annual private soiree dansante at the Academy of Music will take place on Thursday, January 8, 1863.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 292 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-third street.—Pupils can commence at all times with class, and individual lessons given to suit applicants. For more full particulars apply as above.

## ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT EVERY ONE can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter. She tells the past, present and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perilous undertakings. N. B.—Celebrated magic charms. No. 189 Allen street, between Houston and Stanton, over the store. Ladies and gentlemen 50 cents each.

A WONDER.—THE GIPSEY WOMAN HAS JUST ARrived. If you wish to know all the secrets of your past and future life, the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care. Don't fail to consult the palmist, 516 Broome street, near Thompson.

MADAM CLIFFORD, THE GREATEST LIVING AMErican Clairvoyant, 107 Dean street, corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn, detects disease, prescribes remedies, finds absent friends, and communicates clairvoyantly with persons in the army. Business sittings, 50 cents; medical, $1.

MADAME RAY IS THE BEST CLAIRVOYANT AND Astrologist in this city. She tells your very thoughts, gives lucky numbers and causes speedy marriages. No. 200 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. Ladies 25c., gentlemen 50c.

MRS. ADDIE BANKER, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, successfully treats all diseases, consults on business and gives invaluable advice on all matters of life. No. 92 West Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER (who has removed to No. 884½ Broadway, above Eighteenth street, over the picture store), and who can be consulted with entire satisfaction? She has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call.

"PSYCHOMANCY."—HOW EITHER SEX MAY FAScinate and gain the love, confidence, affections and good will of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, securing certain success in love, marriage, &c., free by mail, for 25 cents, together with a guide to the unmarried of both sexes—an extraordinary Book, of great interest; third edition; over 100,000 copies already sold. Address T. William & Co., publishers, box 2,300, Philadelphia.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE accomplished Madame BYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life; restores drunken and unfaithful husbands; has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's idol, and brings together those long separated. Ladies 25 cents. Residence 90 Third avenue, above Twelfth street.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE House, with all conveniences, pleasantly situated in a respectable neighborhood, or would treat with a party who has a portion or all the furniture for sale in one about to be rented. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. L., Herald office, for three days.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT and gifted Spanish lady, unveils the mysteries of futurity, love, marriage, absent friends, sickness, prescribes medicines for all diseases, tells lucky numbers, property lost or stolen, &c.

## IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

at Shiloh and there bravely won his twin stars, returned to Nashville, and afterwards with Buell to Louisville, where he was placed in command of the right wing of the Army of the Ohio. On the 8th of October, 1862, his wing fought the battle of Chaplin's Hills, or Perryville. He now holds the command of the right wing of General Rosecrans grand army, which part of the force has been well engaged in the fight at Murfreesboro.

### Sketch of General Rousseau.

Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, reported wounded, was born in Kentucky, and lost his father at a very early age. He is a resident of Louisville, has for some years been known as a distinguished lawyer as well as a politician. In the political riots a few years ago in that city he strode forth among the excited populace, and, fearlessly rebuking them, quelled the uproar and excitement. Though shot at several times, he shrank not, but by his firmness and courage intimidated the belligerents, and from that time gained many friends. When the question arose, should Kentucky allow the war upon her soil, he answered it by recruiting a regiment, and soon adding to it another regiment commanded by Colonel Crittenden, went forth to expel the invading secessionists who, under the rebel Buckner, had advanced to Muldraugh's Hill, and from that point threatened Louisville. He came up the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, driving Buckner before him towards Bowling Green, and entered Elizabethtown, to the great joy of the Union people of that secession town. But Rousseau remained here only a short time. Leaving a battalion of the Fourth Kentucky regiment to guard the town, he started for Nolin, nine miles further south, to await further orders. There were with him the Louisville Legion, two regiments, a regiment of cavalry, a few regulars, and a battery of artillery, composed of two twelve pounder Parrott guns, two brass six pounders, and two small mountain howitzers. His pickets then reached within hail of Buckner's, who were rapidly retreating.

On the 1st of October, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and ordered to report to the General commanding the department in which Kentucky was included. He was then appointed to a brigade, and formed part of the advance of the Union forces upon Bowling Green. General Buell being placed in chief command of the Army of the Ohio, General Rousseau was appointed to the command of the Third division, which pushed onward through the centre of the State of Tennessee and occupied Huntsville, Ala., where he on the 8th of August 1862, ordered twelve secession preachers to be arrested, "and that one of them should be detailed each day, and be placed on board the train" to prevent rebel guerillas from firing into it. When Gen. Buell's army returned into Kentucky, Gen. Rousseau's division was organized into Gen. McCook's *corps d'armee* and fought at the famous battle of Chaplin's Hills or Perryville. For his bravery on this occasion he was created a major-general, with a commission dating from Oct. 8, 1862. When Gen. Rosecrans organized his army, he gave Gen. Rousseau's division a post of honor in the centre of the grand army under Gen. Thomas. That he has again gone into the hottest part of the fight at Murfreesboro, is apparent from the fact that he is wounded. The centre of Rosecrans's army, is reported as having pierced the enemy's centre, the success of which is considered one of principal operation, towards Maj. Gen. Rousseau in form and feature, is probably the most conspicuous general in the American army. He is full six feet two inches in height, of heavy, muscular frame, at the same time lithe and active. His face says fight all over it. He is very dark featured, big whiskered, and eyes like coals of fire, and a nose decidedly of a pugilistic curve. He loves the Union and hates the rebels like snakes. He is a man just turned the middle age of life, very courteous in his demeanor, brave in danger, with a high sense of honor. He is perfectly idolized by his men and is a favorite with all who know him. Though not a military man by education, he is possessed of good sound judgment and undoubted bravery.

### Sketch of General Palmer.

Brigadier General John McCauley Palmer, reported wounded, was born in Christian county, Ky., September 13, 1817. He removed to Madison county, Ill., in 1832, ...

### Sketch of General Stanley.

...

### The New City Government.

...

### New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

...

## IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

## DEFEAT OF THE GUERILLA MORGAN.

### Caissons, Ammunition Wagons and Provisions Captured,

&c., &c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1, 1863.

The guerilla Morgan crossed the Cumberland river, and cut off communication with Nashville at Gainsboro, and appeared in front of Munfordsville on the 27th of December. Colonel Hobson, of the Thirteenth Kentucky, drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen.

Morgan then crossed Green river, above Munfordsville, and moved in the direction of Elizabethtown, burning the bridge at Beaver creek and Nolin. He also destroyed the trestle work at Muldraugh's Hill, and moved for Rolling Fork.

Colonel Harlan, commanding the Tenth Kentucky, overtook him at Rolling Fork and attacked him, killing and wounding a number and capturing a captain and some privates. The rebel Colonel Duff died of his wounds, as also did one of our lieutenants of artillery.

Colonel Harlan crossed, pursued and attacked Morgan at Rolling Fork and the Salt river bridge. This is the first instance, I believe, of infantry attacking and routing cavalry. [It has been done near Winchester, Va.—Ed. HERALD.]

Morgan fled before Harlan to Bardstown, and from there attempted to escape between Lebanon and Camp Belleville.

Colonel Hoskins, of the Twelfth Kentucky, commanding there, attacked him this morning, killing a number and capturing ninety of his men; also capturing his caissons and ammunition wagons.

Morgan is flying precipitately.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2, 1863.

Colonel Hopkins, of the Twelfth Kentucky regiment, commanding the Union forces at Lebanon, Ky., attacked the guerilla Morgan south of the Columbia road yesterday, killing and wounding several, and capturing sixty of ...

## THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

...

... and intended to deter citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise and in violation of law.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 324.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

CAPT. — PRECINCT—SIR—In order that the War Department may be aided in holding to military service for the term of the draft all persons who by false representations may attempt to evade the draft, you will select a competent and trusty man from each election district in your precinct whose duty it shall be to remain at the poll of the district, on the 4th inst., from the opening to the closing thereof, and there carefully to note each and every person who may offer to vote at such poll, and whose name appears on the exemption book, or having been excused from draft by any Court on the ground of being an alien or non-resident, and every such exempt who may so offer to vote will be secured and conveyed to the station house, there to be detained subject to the orders of the Secretary of War. You will make a special report to this office of all such arrests at the earliest convenient moment. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy.

Dated Jan. 1, 1863.

City and County of Albany, ss.—Henry K. Blauvelt, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is acquainted with the facts in the foregoing charge, and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. H. K. BLAUVELT.

Sworn before me, this first day of January, 1863.

JOSEPH R. FRIEND, Commissioner of Deeds.

The following is a copy of a notice given to one of the Commissioners by the Governor, showing when the trial commences:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Jan. —, 1863.

SIR—Annexed are copies of charges of official misconduct preferred against you, and I do hereby appoint Saturday next, the 3d of January, instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Executive Chamber of the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as the time and place of hearing the same. I am, very respectfully, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR,

Governor of the State of New York.

To THOS. C. ACTON, one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.

## IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

## Inauguration of Governor Horatio Seymour.

## GOVERNOR MORGAN'S FAREWELL.

&c., &c., &c.

### Inaugural of Governor Seymour.

ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1863.

The inauguration of Governor Seymour took place in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol to-day at eleven o'clock, in presence of a large and distinguished ...

## INTERESTING FROM SUFFOLK.

...

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### Married.

...

MEEKS—SAMUEL.—On Thursday, January 1, by the Rev. Dr. J. Gershon, CHARLES J. MEEKS to ... Hoboken, N. J. No cards.

MACDONALD—GOLD.—In Rochester, on Monday, December 29, by the Rev. Mr. Foote, ... CAROLINE E. GOLD, both of the city of New York.

SMITH—LOVETT.—On Wednesday, December ... residence of the bride's parents, by the ... J. B. SMITH, of Chicago, Ill., to SARA, ... Lovett, of this city.

SMITH—WATSON.—On Thursday, ... bride's grandmother's, No. 8 Joralemon ... by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, A. D. SMITH to ... all of Brooklyn. No cards.

### Died.

ADAIR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday ... suddenly, SILVIA, infant daughter of ... Adair, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 161 High street, ... noon, at two o'clock.

BONNE.—On Friday, January 2, ... 27 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his ... 1 First street, corner of the Bowery, ... at two o'clock.

BILGER.—At Carbondale, Pa., on ... December 30, LIZZIE B., wife of W. A. ... Philadelphia, and daughter of Wm. W. ... the former place.

Interment at Carbondale January 1.

BRADLEY.—On Friday, January 2, ... BRADLEY.

The friends and acquaintances are ... to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) ... o'clock, from the residence of his parents ... Twenty-ninth street.

BATTERSBERRY.—On Friday, January ... the late James Battersberry, aged ... Castletown Roach, county Cork, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family of John Battersberry, are respectfully invited ... funeral, from her late residence, No. ... Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Cork papers please copy.

BURDEN.—On Thursday, January 1, ... infant daughter of Henry and Levinia ... months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of ... 141 East Twenty-first street, this (Saturday) ... at one o'clock.

BOYLE.—On Thursday morning, January ... LOUISA, only daughter of Thomas Boyle ... months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the ... parents, 196 East Twenty-first street, ... twelve o'clock, noon.

BEAR.—On Wednesday, December 31, ... ness, of pleurisy, ALBERT L. BEAR, in the ... age.

...

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### Port of New York, January 2, 1863.

CLEARED.

...

ARRIVED.

...

SAILED.

...

### Miscellaneous.

...

### Notice to Mariners.

...

### Whalemen.

...

### Spoken, &c.

...

### Foreign Ports.

...

### American Ports.

...

### MISCELLANEOUS.

...